THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER PRINTING CO.
Office, 75 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. D. SHEPHARD.....EDITOR.
J. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance,) per year.....$10 00
City, payable to the carrier, by the week.....25
Transient Advertising,
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION,
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Display advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

☞ Gold Closed, in New York Last Evening at 130!

The Daily Commercial

## CITY ITEMS.

### Dr. G. W. Spencer.

The following complimentary notice of the Steam Dental establishment of Dr. G. W. Spencer, 351 Penn street, appears in the Kittanning (Pa.) Gazette, of Thursday last: "Surgical dentistry has now become one of the settled and indispensable professions of the world. Talent, within a few years, has done much to develop this now invaluable science, and adapt it to the various and multifarious cases that present themselves in a brief period to the skill and ingenuity of the profession. Without the aid of certain surgery, this generation, in its own mouth of dental expression, and in ability to masticate, would be rather less beautiful in its former, and more defective in the latter. Premature decay of teeth has become so common, that what appeared even twenty years ago, we might say, horrible to contemplate, has by its familiarity and universality in late years, become really a thing of beauty forever." For instance, what would have been the sensation of a devoted swain some twenty years ago, on discovering, for the first time, that his betrothed was possessed of false teeth? It would have been sufficient, not only in the 'age of the time' but in the estimation of the community, to have justified the rescinding of the contract. But now it is not only our young ladies, but our young men also, who are nearly out of their teens, and many of them who have had every tooth extracted, and their place supplied by neat, elegant and becoming sets of mineteeth, which not only improve their health, but in a great degree their appearance likewise. People are no longer pointed at with a curious gaze, as they may happen to possess artificial 'masticators' but the remark that are greatly improved. How well she looks with her new teeth;' and how far preferable are 'new teeth to old, diseased and offensive ones!' But this is digressing. We have had occasion lately, owing to the noble and rascally operation of a quack in the profession of dentistry, to call upon Dr. G. W. Spencer, whose place of business is at No. 351 Penn street, Pittsburgh, and can recommend him as one of the most scientific and gentlemanly practitioners in the profession. Not only does Dr. Spencer do his work artistically, but evinces a kindness to his patients that the tokens of the pincers know nothing about, and never will learn. And, in addition to all this, the doctor's prices are astonishingly low; so much so, that when compared with others, that should you require the filling of three or four teeth, by going to Dr. Spencer you would save enough to pay your fare both up and down in the cars to Pittsburgh."

### Grand English Concert.

The Grand English Concert for the benefit of our Subsistence Committee, which was to have taken place in May, has been postponed until Tuesday evening, June 6. This concert will be given by a number of our musical amateurs, and promises to be a rare treat to our music lovers. The programme will consist of a number of old Scotch and English ballads, duetts, and for these instrumental parts will be given several duets on two pianos. The concert will be given at Concert Hall. Tickets, $1.00 each, and can be had at the music and drug stores, or from any member of the committee. Already we learn that several hundred tickets have been sold, we predict a crowd to the concert.

### Lubin's Cocoanut Cream,

For the hair; genuine Laird's Bloom of Youth, Hagan's Magnolia Balm, for the complexion; Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, wholesale and retail at Fulton's, Fifth street.

### Sale of Building Lots

This afternoon, in East Liberty. Train leaves Pennsylvania Depot at 2½, return at 6 o'clock.

THE MEXICAN EMIGRATION.—The scheme of emigration to Sonora in Mexico, is suddenly brought to a stand. The speech of General Rosecrans, at Boston, last Thursday, fell with a refrigerating effect on the filibusters, who had been liberally using his name as the leader of their emigrating plans. And now an order has been issued from Washington that will be likely very seriously to impede the operations of the "schemers." Instructions have been sent to General Dix, directing him to prevent any armed expedition from leaving the port of New York on any pretext whatever. Nor will any considerable number of armed men be allowed to depart unless satisfactory proof that their organization, and the object it designs to accomplish, are in entire harmony with our obligations to foreign Powers. The parties who have been the most conspicuous in the movement have not been kept in ignorance of this determination of the Government, and hence, if any attempt is actually made to repeat the role of Wm. Walker, it will probably be an ignominious failure.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND GENERAL HALLECK.—The feeling between these distinguished Generals is becoming very bitter, and the consequences likely to be detrimental to the public interests. At an interview between them, near Richmond, on the night of the 10th inst., a violent altercation arose between them, growing, it is said, out of General HALLECK'S censuring the action of General SHERMAN to his subordinates pending the armistice with JOHNSTON. The following day General SHERMAN wrote to General HALLECK, stating, it is said, that in future *all intercourse*, of whatever nature, was at an end. An immediate consequence of the non-intercourse is the abandonment of the prospective grand review of the Army of Georgia and of the Army of the Tennessee. General SHERMAN peremptorily refused to assent to the arrangements announced in regard to the contemplated reviews. Great disappointment was felt by the people and the troops on account of the action of General SHERMAN.

ANOTHER OF BOOTH'S ACCOMPLICES CAPTURED.—The Toledo *Blade* announces that Carroll, the man who procured the canoe in which the assassin, Booth, crossed the Potomac river in his flight from Washington, was arrested at Delphos, Ohio, on Tuesday afternoon last, by Major Burns, a Government Detective. Major Burns, who is a cripple, having lost a leg in the army, was employed as a detective, to assist in ferreting out the guilty parties in the assassination. He first learned of Carroll at Alexandria, and tracked him from there to Delphos, Carroll where he arrested him in a saloon. Carroll was completely overcome when arrested, and it is stated that he wept bitterly, wringing his hands and exclaiming, 'They will hang me; they will hang me.'

THE TRIAL.—In addition to the previous stock of knowledge concerning the conspiracy, additional parties have been implicated by new confessions made. Every precaution is continued, to keep the conspirators from communicating outside. Assuming that they will one and all, be convicted, speculation is already ripe as to the place and manner of their execution.

HUNTER AND STEVENS.—R. M. T. HUNTER is now a prisoner, on board a gunboat, in the James river. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS has not been heard from since his arrival at Charlotte, a few days subsequent to the Peace Conference, *en route* for Georgia.

### ENCYCLICIAL LETTER OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

#### Catholics and Protestants Denounced.

NEW YORK, May 14.

The Vienna correspondence of the London *Observer* says: The CZAR has published an Encyclical letter and circular addressed to the Russian priests, with orders to inculcate its principles upon the minds of the people. The letter sets forth in the name of Christ, religious principles, extols its own infallibility and holiness, and condemns at her creeds and calls them schismatic. Catholics and protestants are in his estimation heretics and infidels, and he inculcates intense hatred against other nations. He says Catholics don't believe in Christ, but in the Pope, and his denounces their saints as liars and impostors. England, France and Austria are subjects of bitter invective. The encyclical lacerates the Emperor Napoleon for fatalism, and concludes with a prayer that the CZAR may have health and power, and overcome the enemies of the faith of holy Russia.

### THE SURRENDER OF DICK TAYLOR.

NEW YORK, May 14.

The *Herald's* correspondent details the particulars of the surrender of Dick Taylor which took place at Citronville, Alabama, on the 4th, thirty-three miles North of Mobile. Taylor made strenuous efforts to get the most favorable terms, but Canby was inflexible and granted those only tendered Lee. Taylor commanded all the troops in Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and this completed the surrender of all troops East of the Mississippi river.

### A REBEL IN CANADA.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

Dr. J. B. Morrill, a rebel from Tennessee, who was sent to Canada last year, has been endeavoring to procure the return of his property, but failed to establish his loyalty.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1865. NO. 210

## FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

## The Conspiracy.

### FOURTH DAY OF THE TRIAL.

### THE EVIDENCE MADE PUBLIC

### TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESSES.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE COURT ROOM

### Situation of the Court, Counsel and Accused.

### Appearance and Conduct of Prisoners

### Important Testimony Withheld for the Present.

### GEN. HARRIS OBJECTS TO REVERDY JOHNSON AS COUNSEL

### Regarding the Sanctity of an Oath.

### Johnson's Explanation--Withdrawal of the Objection.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

**Reporters of the Press admitted to Court.**

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Early this morning it became known that if the representatives of the press would apply at the door of the Commission for the trial of the assassins they would be admitted. Upon application we found such was the fact, and we were admitted. The injunction of secrecy as to all that occurred prior to the proceedings to-day remains, but the testimony of to-day, and all that may henceforth transpire during the trial is open to the public.

**Names of the Criminals—Their Counsel.**

The criminals before the commission at this trial are Harold, Payne, Dr. Mudd, Spangler, O'Laughlin, Atzerott, Arnold and Mrs. Surratt.

Reverdy Johnson appeared as one of the counsels for Mrs Surrat, and Hon. Thos. Ewing Jr., appeared for Dr. Mudd. The other prisoners were represented by Messrs. Stone, Cox, Aiken and Clampett.

**Testimony of Detective John Lee.**

The first witness called upon the stand today was John Lee, of the Washington detective police, who testified that on the night of Saturday, the 15th of April, in obedience to the order of Major J. K. O. Beirne, he went to the Kirkwood House to examine the building, its roof and upper stories, to see what way would be left open for evil disposed persons to contrive the assassination of President Johnson, who had that day been inaugurated, and was yet stopping at the Kirkwood. The witness, after making some examination, went into the sitting room, and there saw a clerk of the hotel, who informed him that on the day previous, the 14th, a suspicious, villainous looking man had registered his name in the hotel register as O. Atzerott, had taken room No. 126, which witness found was situated on the floor next above that on which President Johnson's room was, and almost immediately over the latter's room. Witness, in company with the proprietor and clerk of the hotel, went to the room designated by the clerk. He hauled the door open and found the room unoccupied. Witness found there, among other things, a large navy revolver and a dark coat hanging on the wall. In the pockets of this coat he found a bank book of account with J. Wilkes Booth and the Ontario Bank, Canada, in which Booth was credited with the sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars. The name "J. Wilkes Booth" was written on the inside and outside of the book. In the pockets were also found seven shirt collars and four pocket handkerchiefs.

one of these being marked "Mary Booth." Witness then carefully removed the clothing from the bed, and between the sheets and the mattress he found a large bowie knife, about a foot long, on which were some dry stains. All these articles were produced in Court.

**Evidence of R. A. Jones.**

R. A. Jones, clerk of the Kirkwood House, was the next called to witness box and sworn. Witness exhibited the Hotel Register, showing the name of Atzerott. He registered his name at about eight o'clock on the morning of the 14th of April, and paid his bill for one day in advance, and went up to his room. On the same day, at about half past twelve o'clock, Atzerott came to witness and inquired if anybody had been there to see him. Witness answered, "No person that I know of," and that was the last time he saw Atzerott. Witness was asked if he could identify this man. He answered, "Yes, I could if I were to see him." The witness was directed to look among the fifteen persons sitting on a bench at the end of the Court room. These fifteen persons were the eight criminals and seven guards, one of the latter sitting along with each prisoner. The witness carefully scanned each countenance, beginning with Dr Mudd, on the extreme left, and passing on slowly to the right, until near the extreme right, when his gaze fastened upon the face of the defendant, Atzerott. After a slight pause witness said, "This is the man," pointing to Atzerott. Witness also testified that he was present when the officer examined the room and confirmed so much of the witness Lee's testimony as relates to the things found in the room. He further stated that the bed had not been occupied on Friday night, the 14th; that the bed was undisturbed, and the chambermaid had informed him, on the morning of the 15th, that she could not get into the room to make it up.

**Testimony of Mr. Welchman—Surratt a Student of Divinity.**

Mr. Welchman was the next witness sworn This witness testified that he had known John H. Surratt since 1859; was at one time with him; that Surratt and himself studied divinity together at St. Charles College, Maryland; that he had for some time prior to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln boarded in this city with Mrs. Surratt, the accused at the bar, and mother of John H. Surratt; that witness and Surratt had been on most intimate terms; that in January last he was introduced by Surratt to Dr. Mudd, one of the accused; that while walking down Seventh street, in February or March last, in company with Surratt and Mudd, they were joined by J. Wilkes Booth, to whom Surratt introduced witness; that Booth invited them to the National Hotel; that they went there, and into Booth's room. The latter called for cigars and wine for four. In a few minutes Booth went into the hall, and called to Surratt to follow him. They (Booth and Surratt) remained in the hall some fifteen minutes in earnest conversation. They returned and invited Dr. Mudd to join them, and these three joined in private conversation in the hall for ten minutes or so, and returned. Surratt and Mudd apologized for the seeming rudeness, but Mudd said Booth wanted to buy a farm of him. Mudd said Booth wanted to buy Mudd's farm, but the latter asked too much for it.

**Harold and Payne recognized by Witness.**

Witness recognized Harold as the one Surratt had introduced to him. [Hereupon, Harold smiling, nodded his head in recognition of witness.] Witness also recognized Payne as the one who came to Surratt's house in the absence of Surratt, and introduced himself as Mr. Wood. He was received by the Surratts cordially and lodged there that night. On a second visit some weeks after, Payne again called and witness observed that he called himself Payne, and said he was a Baptist preacher. [Here Payne seemed highly pleased, and with apparent difficulty suppressed a laugh.] Payne on the second visit remained some four days, and on one occasion witness had found accused and John H. Surratt sitting upon the bed, playing with Bowie knives. This was a short time before the assassination.

**Surratt Visits Canada and Richmond.**

Surratt went to Canada, and on the 14th of last April Mrs. Surratt received a letter from him, dated at Montreal, at the St. Lawrence House. Witness went to Canada to seek Surratt, but did not see him. Surratt, prior to going to Montreal, had visited Richmond. He returned here just after the news arrived of the evacuation of Richmond. Witness and Mrs. Surratt told J. H. Surratt of the fall of Richmond, but the latter would not believe it, for he said he had been with Davis and Benjamin at Richmond, and they told him Richmond would not be evacuated. Witness accompanied Mrs. Surratt on a visit to Surrattsville to the tavern of Mr. Lloyd, on Friday the 14th inst., and heard Mrs. Surratt give some admonition to Lloyd about having those things ready to-night. They would be called for. Witness answers that Atzerott once called at Surratt's house, and the Surratt girls complained afterward to their brother for introducing such a stick as that into the family. They said Atzerott was not fit company for them.

**Testimony of T. H. Lloyd.**

T. H. Lloyd, being duly sworn, says he resides in Surrattsville; recognizes Harold and Atzerott. Harold has been to his tavern several times. Surratt, Harold and Atzerott have been there together; a short time before the assassination the two latter called and left two carbines and some ammunition, and said they would come for them in a few days, and he had them concealed between joists. Monday before the assassination he met Mrs. Surratt near his house; at first he could'nt understand what she meant, but said something about the shooting irons, and said they would be wanted soon.

**The Flight of Booth and Harold.**

On the evening of the 14th, the day of the assassination, Mrs. Surratt came to his house about five o'clock, and told him to have those shooting irons ready, that the parties would call for them. She left a piece wrapped in paper to be given to the same parties, and told him to give them a bottle of whisky. About twelve o'clock that night, she was called up and found two persons at the door on horseback. One was Harold, whom witness recognized. Harold introduced Booth, who remained on his horse, a light grey or white colored animal, about sixteen and a half hands high. Harold was on a bay horse. He got off and went into the bar and got a bottle of whisky and took some out to Booth; he drank some himself, and returned the bottle to the counter, Booth, meanwhile remaining on his horse. Harold said, "Lloyd, for God's sake, make haste; get me those things," as though I already knew what he meant. Witness got them and gave such things as Mrs. Surratt told him. They remained only five minutes. They only took one carbine. Booth said he could'nt take his because his leg was broken.

**Booth Announces the Assassination.**

As they were about leaving, Booth said,—"I'll tell you some news. I am pretty certain we killed the President, and probably Mr. Seward, too." Harold mounted his horse and they rode on. Witness heard of the President's assassination next morning, at about 9 o'clock. Never saw Dr. Mudd and never saw Arnold; don't know him.

**Adjournment of the Commission.**

At half past ten o'clock, p. m., the Commission adjourned to meet again on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Special to Western Associated Press.

**Appearance of the Court Room.**

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The Court is held at the old penitentiary, in an upper room, with two windows at the east and two west. These are fronted with flat blinds. On the west side, the two windows raised south, on which sit Dr. Mudd, David E. Harold, Lewis Payne, Edward Spangler, Mary Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, George Atzerott, and Samuel Arnold. Sitting outside the paling was Mrs. Surratt, leaning on a small table, with her head resting on her left arm. Over the northern window, sat the counsel for the accused, as follows: Thos. Emery, son of the late Judge Emery, of Salem, Mass.; Walter S. Cox, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and Messrs. Aiken and Clampett. Running east and west beside the northern wall runs a long table, at which sits the Court.

**Demeanor of the Accused.**

Dr. Mudd looked calm, collected and attentive, leaning on the table as if to relieve his weary feet from the weight of the shackles encumbering them. Arnold was restless, raising his hands to his head with nervous twitching, and constantly swaying the chair in front of him to and fro. Payne, dressed in a gray woolen shirt and dark coat, seemed more intent on obtaining a full view of the landscape through the window than of the proceedings, paying little attention to the details of the proceedings. O'Laughlin was keenly observant of every move made in the Court room. Mrs. Surratt, with her head against the wall, fully exposing his broad but not high forehead. He has dark eyes, dark hair, and is dressed in black, and wears a very heavy dark moustache, and imperial, both very black. Atzerott is a tall, fine looking fellow, with fine features, and fifty-five dollars. The name "J. Wilkes Booth" was written on the inside and outside of the book. In the pockets were also found seven shirt collars and four pocket handkerchiefs.

one of these being marked "Mary Booth." Witness then carefully removed the clothing from the bed, and between the sheets and the mattress he found a large bowie knife, about a foot long, on which were some dry stains. All these articles were produced in Court.

**Evidence of R. A. Jones.**

R. A. Jones, clerk of the Kirkwood House, was the next called to witness box and sworn. Witness exhibited the Hotel Register, showing the name of Atzerott. He registered his name at about eight o'clock on the morning of the 14th of April, and paid his bill for one day in advance, and went up to his room. On the same day, at about half past twelve o'clock, Atzerott came to witness and inquired if anybody had been there to see him. Witness answered, "No person that I know of," and that was the last time he saw Atzerott. Witness was asked if he could identify this man. He answered, "Yes, I could if I were to see him." The witness was directed to look among the fifteen persons sitting on a bench at the end of the Court room. These fifteen persons were the eight criminals and seven guards, one of the latter sitting along with each prisoner. The witness carefully scanned each countenance, beginning with Dr Mudd, on the extreme left, and passing on slowly to the right, until near the extreme right, when his gaze fastened upon the face of the defendant, Atzerott. After a slight pause

Though I never had the pleasure of the acquaintance of the gentleman to whom I object I have known him long as an eminent public man of our country, of whom I would say that my impressions have been of a very favorable character. But in regard to the matter of objections, if my recollection serves me right I must contend it is well founded. It is due to the gentleman that I should say I have made this objection simply from a recollection of this letter, which I read perhaps nearly a year ago, and of the effects of that letter upon the voice of that State. Now, if I understand the remarks of that gentleman in explanation of this thing, I cannot say they remove the difficulty from my mind, at least. I understood him to say that the doctrine he had taught the people of its State was, that because the Convention had framed and required the taking of an oath as a qualification to the right of suffrage, it was unconstitutional and illegal, in his opinion; that therefore it had no moral binding force, and that the people might take it, and then go and vote without any regard to the subject matter of that oath. If that does not justify my conclusion, I confess I am unable to understand the English language. I was the gentleman to understand me that, in regard to his ability to decide a legal question, I do not intend to enter into a controversy. He remarked to the Court, rather boastingly, that he was as well able as any member of this Court to judge of any legal points; but this is not a point of law. It is a question of ethics and of morality of the sanctity of an oath, voluntarily taken. I understand, he thought his people might set aside as having no force because the convention had transcended authority and done something it had no right to do, and consequently they might voluntarily take this oath to entitle them to go and vote without considering it to have any binding force, and I am much mistaken in the history of those days and in the vote of that State, if it was not so considered. A large number cast their suffrages under that clerical teaching, which induced the gentlemen against whom I have objected, but as I was about to remark, I would besorry to do injustice to the gentleman or to any other man, and having made my objection, I am willing from my recollection of his letter, it is, perhaps, due to the Government and the members of this commission, that that letter of itself should be admitted to the scrutiny of the court. I may be wrong, if so, none can be more ready than myself to acknowledge that fact.

**Mr. Johnson is More Explicit.**

Mr. Johnson replied: I do not intend to make an extended reply to the gentleman's remarks as to my qualifications or competency to decide any legal question. The gentleman is mistaken. I said as competent as any of the members of this Court, they not being lawyers. Now, the honorable member seems to suppose, because I said there was no harm in taking the oath, I meant there would be no harm in breaking it, if taken. If that is the meaning of the terms, I am better informed in regard to it than before. I have already said to the Court that I had no idea of using them for such purposes; that according to my interpretation of them they admitted of no such construction. When the gentleman is dealing with a gentleman, and with a Court, he should be careful to misrepresentation, an explanation of the intended meaning of them is held to be sufficient. I submit that among gentlemen, and I hope I am not boasting when I say that in this capacity I consider myself equal to any member of this Court. I repeat, when as a gentleman I take an oath, I keep it, and such design as was imputed to them, the gentleman to whom the explanation is given will not be disposed to think that they were. Such is my set of facts, with that design. Now, as to the effect upon the people of Maryland, I don't know as I can take any notice of that thing, but he is not a citizen of our State, I suppose.

General Harris.—I am a citizen of West Virginia.

Mr. Johnson.—I supposed you were not a citizen of Maryland. I was about to say whenever any gentleman of the bar of this member will send for the letter, that the people of Maryland could be induced by individual opinion to take an oath to violate it, is under a very great misapprehension. We have had, what I regret very much, hundreds and hundreds of our citizens leave our borders and join the ranks of the rebellion. Hundreds and hundreds also of those who remained have proved true to their flag, and have evinced their loyalty upon that point by their own blood and with their lives, and in the relation in which I stand to the people of Maryland I may be expected to say that they are the equals, morally and patriotically of the people of West Virginia. There were two votes cast upon the question of secession. One was the vote of those who voted against it, to which it is unnecessary and useless here to refer, and then, and they implicitly, that there was a single man who voted in favor of that opinion and took the oath otherwise to vote, intending thereafter to violate the oath, I do not believe that any such thing would be new to me that the objection made, if well founded on fact, is well founded in law. Every man who takes an oath to support the moral character of every counsel who may appear before them? Is that their function? What tribunal has the investigation on for the purpose of catching the oath-breakers? Our dispositions of men are good, and we presume every counsel to be honorable to get through. Brecklar dge's son was carried up before last eleven miles south of here. I will send further official report as soon as received. [Signed] J. H. WILSON,

Brevet Major General.

MACON, GEORGIA, } MAY 13,—8 P. M. }

*To Hon. E. M. Stanton:*

Lieut. Col. Harden, commanding the 1st Wisconsin, has just arrived here with Gen. Reagan, the trial of Davis at Dublin, Laurens county, on the evening of the 7th, and follow on this closely night and day. Davis, Postmaster Reagan, Colonel Harrison, and Col. Johnson, A. D. C., and Col. Morris, Col. Lubbick, Lieut. Hathaway and others, Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwinsville, in Irwin county, Georgia, seventy-five miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night and will be forwarded under a strong guard without delay. I will send further particulars at once.

[Signed] J. H. WILSON,

Brevet Major General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, May 14. }

*To Major Gen. Dix:*

The following details of the capture of Davis while attempting to escape in his wife's clothes have been received from Gen. Wilson.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MACON, Ga., 11 A. M., May 12.—HEADQUARTERS 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, CUMBERLAND, Ga., May 11.—*To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. Second Division, Cavalry Corps:* I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irvinville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife's sister and mother, his Postmaster General, Regan; Private Secretary, Col. Harrison; Col. Johnson, A. D. S., on Davis' Staff, Col. Morris, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success.

Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin came in conflict, we should have done better. This mistake cost us two killed, and Lieut. Bliss and seven men wounded of the 4th Michigan; and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had completely surrounded the camp. It is not my purpose to measure characters at all, but simply to bring forward the objection I feel in my mind, and nothing more, for that objection is founded on the understanding I had of the letter referred to. I was sorry to have to do it, and I have no personal or personal ill-will or bad feeling. I was sorry it was my duty to do such a thing, but I could not do anything else, with the impression I had on my mind, and he, as an honorable gentleman, will understand what I mean by this.

He understands that the force of conviction must be, and that if a man acts from principle it will occasionally impose upon him some unpleasant duties. His disavowal of such intention as I derived from memory of his letter, I am bound to take, but this I must insist upon, that there was some ground for the objection.

**One More Word from Mr. Johnson.**

Mr. Johnson—One word more. All I propose to say is under correction. I would not refuse me admission on the grounds claimed by the honorable member, because you have no authority to annihilate an oath. I have taken it in the Senate of the United States, in the Circuit court of my State, in the Supreme Court of the United States. And I can assure the honorable member that I have practiced in all the courts in nearly all the States, and it would be a little singular if one who had the right to appear before the highest court of the land, and who belongs to a body that creates court-martials, could not appear before them.

**General Hunter Makes a Personal Explanation.**

Major Gen. Hunter.—Mr. Johnson has made an intimation as to holding the members of this court personally responsible.

Mr. Johnson.—I made no such intimation, nor did I intend it.

Major General Hunter.—I shall say no more than I was going to say, that I heard the day had passed when the freemen from the North were to be bullied and insulted by the humbug chivalry of the South.

**Gen. Hunter Withdraws his Objection.**

The court here took a recess for half an hour, and, when it returned, went into secret session in order to deliberate on the subject so lengthily discussed. The court being reopened, General Harris stated he desired to withdraw his objection, as he considered Mr. Johnson's explanation a satisfactory removal of the ground on which the objection was founded.

Mr. Johnson expressed his willingness and desire to take the oath, but the court deemed it unnecessary and the oath was not taken.

EXPECTS HIS SURRENDER.—General GRANT is looking for the surrender of KIRBY SMITH any day, as he has received official notification that he was in negotiation with the General of our forces with that view. He has little doubt but that he will surrender on the same terms that LEE and JOHNSTON have.

## THE LAST DITCH!

### JEFF. DAVIS CAPTURED.

### THE ARCH TRAITOR IN PETTICOATS

### HIS FAMILY AND STAFF PRISONERS

### BRECKINRIDGE'S SON CAPTURED.

### THE REBEL PRESIDENT INDIGNANT

### OFFICIAL FROM GEN. WILSON.

### Highly Interesting Details.

### Secretary Stanton's Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, May 13. }

The following dispatch just received from Gen. Wilson, announces the surprise and capture of Jefferson Davis and his staff, by Col. Pritchard and the Michigan cavalry on the morning of the 10th instant, at Irwinville, in Irwin county, Georgia.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MACON, GA., 11 A. M., May 12, 1865.

*Lieut.-Gen. U. S Grant & Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

I have the honor to announce that at daylight of the 10th inst, Col. Pritchard, commanding the 4th Michigan Cavalry captured Jeff. Davis and family, with Regan, Postmaster General, Colonel Harrison, private Secretary, Col. Johnson, A. D. C; Col. Morris; Col. Lubbick, Lieut. Hathaway and others. Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwinsville, in Irwin county, Georgia, seventy-five miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night and will be forwarded under a strong guard without delay. I will send further particulars at once.

[Signed] J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major General.
WASHINGTON, May 14. }

*To Major Gen. Dix:*

The following details of the capture of Davis while attempting to escape in his wife's clothes have been received from Gen. Wilson.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MACON, Ga., 11 A. M., May 12.—HEADQUARTERS 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, CUMBERLAND, Ga., May 11.—*To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. Second Division, Cavalry Corps:* I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irvinville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife's sister and mother, his Postmaster General, Regan; Private Secretary, Col. Harrison; Col. Johnson, A. D. S., on Davis' Staff, Col. Morris, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success.

Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin came in conflict, we should have done better. This mistake cost us two killed, and Lieut. Bliss and seven men wounded of the 4th Michigan; and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had completely surrounded the camp. It is not my purpose to measure characters at all, but simply to bring forward the objection I feel in my mind, and nothing more, for that objection is founded on the understanding I had of the letter referred to. I was sorry to have to do it, and I have no personal or personal ill-will or bad feeling. I was sorry it was my duty to do such a thing, but I could not do anything else, with the impression I had on my mind, and he, as an honorable gentleman, will understand what I mean by this.

He understands that the force of conviction must be, and that if a man acts from principle it will occasionally impose upon him some unpleasant duties. His disavowal of such intention as I derived from memory of his letter, I am bound to take, but this I must insist upon, that there was some ground for the objection.

**One More Word from Mr. Johnson.**

Mr. Johnson—One word more. All I propose to say is under correction. I would not refuse me admission on the grounds claimed by the honorable member, because you have no authority to annihilate an oath. I have taken it in the Senate of the United States, in the Circuit court of my State, in the Supreme Court of the United States. And I can assure the honorable member that I have practiced in all the courts in nearly all the States, and it would be a little singular if one who had the right to appear before the highest court of the land, and who belongs to a body that creates court-martials, could not appear before them.

**General Hunter Makes a Personal Explanation.**

Major Gen. Hunter.—Mr. Johnson has made an intimation as to holding the members of this court personally responsible.

Mr. Johnson.—I made no such intimation, nor did I intend it.

Major General Hunter.—I shall say no more than I was going to say, that I heard the day had passed when the freemen from the North were to be bullied and insulted by the humbug chivalry of the South.

**Gen. Hunter Withdraws his Objection.**

The court here took a recess for half an hour, and, when it returned, went into secret session in order to deliberate on the subject so lengthily discussed. The court being reopened, General Harris stated he desired to withdraw his objection, as he considered Mr. Johnson's explanation a satisfactory removal of the ground on which the objection was founded.

Mr. Johnson expressed his willingness and desire to take the oath, but the court deemed it unnecessary and the oath was not taken.

## THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN

### $98,000,000 Subscribed Last Week

### $30,000,000 SUBSCRIBED ON SATURDAY

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

The subscriptions on Saturday to the seven-thirty loan received by Jay Cooke amounted to forty millions four hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars. The largest Western subscriptions were: Second National Bank of Chicago, $1,050,000; First National Bank of Cincinnati, $1,000,000. The largest single Eastern subscriptions were: Ninth National Bank of New York, $5,554,000; Bank of Commerce, New York, $1,000,000; First & Sixth, $1,082,500; Newry, Clews & Co., $1,000,000; National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, $1,000; National Exchange Bank, Hartford, $200,000; Second National Bank, Boston, $500,000. The total sales of the week were $98,881,650. At this closing of the week $30,000,000 will remain, and the second series of $300,000,000 will remain. All the telegraphic orders received on Saturday will be filled in full. The loan remains open, and will be given to the first applicants by telegraph on Monday morning. Two weeks ago the amount of seven-thirties sold, as reported inclusive of vouchers conversions, was about $145,000,000. The cash sales last week were about $40,000,000; this week, $58,000,000; balance of the conversions of quartermasters vouchers during the last two weeks, and which were not included in the daily published sales of the 30's, together with the sales in California and at the various sub-treasuries also not included in the daily sales, will make about $5,000,000 at together. A total of sales of $98,000,000

## From North Carolina.

### DESTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE.

### AID ASKED FOR THEIR RELIEF.

NEW YORK, May 14.

The *Times'* special from Raleigh, North Carolina, of the 10th, says: The destitution of the people of North Carolina is terrible. Commissaries are constantly besieged with applications for food. The country is devastated, and its inhabitants, primarily the old men and women, have but a single garment to cover their prostrated forms, and are begging in the streets of Raleigh.

The system of foraging carried on by both armies has stripped the inhabitants of their supplies, and they are with few exceptions reduced to want, and starvation stares them in the face. Even some of the wealthiest families have been brought to the door of poverty. The Government is doing all in its power for their assistance, but cannot do everything. The citizens of the North are called on to succor these people.

One Raleigh paper publishes a letter from a prominent clergy man appealing for outside aid.

## SECOND EDITION

1 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## Trial of the Conspirators

### The Approaches to the Court Room.

### Description of the Penitentiary Building

### VIEW OF THE COURT IN SESSION.

### PEN PORTRAITS OF THE PRISONERS.

### Interesting and Graphic Details.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

As stated in my dispatch of last night, the Court room in which the trial of the assassins is progressing was yesterday opened to the public, and the ban of secrecy removed. At an early hour in the day, we were informed that the representatives of the press would be admitted upon application to the proper officers.

About ten o'clock we arrived at the northern gate of the Arsenal grounds, where we obtained permission to pass on from this point until we reached the main building, about a quarter of a mile further south. We met, at intervals, detachments of the veteran reserve corps drawn up in line and ready for duty. The building is situated upon the east side of the Potomac River, which here runs in nearly a direct line south.

Arriving at the north side of the Arsenal we were directed to pass around to the end, in which the court room is situated. As we approached the door on the east side we were confronted by another detachment of the reserve corps. Our cards were handed to the officer of the day, who sent them within the building.

In a few moments the messenger returned and handed us a paper on which was written the following:

"COURT ROOM, OLD PENITENTIARY, }
May 13, 1865. }

"——— will be admitted during the sessions of the Court.

"D. HUNTER, Maj. Gen., President.
"J. F. HARTRAUFT, Brev. Maj. Gen., and Special Provost Marshal General."

We entered the building, passing through a hall on the first floor, on either side of which was a room well filled with a mixed company of civilians and officers and soldiers. Turning to the right, through a door, we were promptly brought us to the second floor and into a room where were assembled some twenty persons, male and female, whom we understood were witnesses, and attendants upon the officers of the commission.

From this room a stairway leads directly to the door of the Court room, which is in the northeast corner of the building. The sentinel at this closed door passed our certificates inside and directly Gen. Hartrauft admitted us within the Court Room, which is about 25 by 40 feet in length. The ceiling 40 feet from the floor, which is covered with thick matting as are all the other apartments and stairways through which we passed. The walls of all these rooms, I should think, have been but recently white washed, and the woodwork painted white, thus presenting a bright aspect. There are two windows in the east end, opening upon the East, and to equally large, looking out to the North. Across these windows on the eastern side, is placed a table, crossing each other perpendicularly and horizontally, leaving openings between them about eight inches square.

On the south side of this room there are two doors, each opening into adjoining retiring rooms, painted and furnished in a similar character to the one we are now in, and in which are placed a single bedstead and bedding and washstand. In the west end of the court room, against the wall, and facing the east, is the door leading to the cells in the adjacent portion of the building. Through this door the prisoners pass through single file, and are placed in the presence of the Commissioners. At the west end of the room, commencing immediately at the north side, and extending to the south side, is a railing about four feet high, and extending from the north to the wall on the north side. Immediately in front of and against the railing, and facing the Court, are placed the seats for the accused, which is a platform about eight or nine inches and about three feet wide, and extending the length of the railing. Behind these chairs for the prisoners are their guards. Against the south wall and the south end of the west wall, and facing the north, are placed, about one foot high, and having a wooden railing in front, of the same finish and color as the seats for the prisoner's accommodation.

Immediately in front of and against the railing and facing the Court, are placed the seats for counsel. A large wooden beam runs across the ceiling from the middle of the west wall to the middle of the room, and is supported by three round wooden pillars, painted white, and standing, one in the middle of the beam and one on each side, dividing it into three equal parts from the centre pillar. A table, about twelve feet long and three wide, stands between these pillars and the north wall. Behind this table, which is rather low and narrow; nine eyes, large, staring, and at times wild, returns your look steadily and unflinchingly; a square face, jaw angular, nose thin at the top, but expanding abruptly at the nostrils; thin lips and slightly twisted mouth, which closes remarkably, a little to the left of the middle line of the face; a wild, savage looking man, bearing no scintilla of culture or refinement, the most perfect type of the hardened criminal. The reader who has read newspaper descriptions of this man will not guess his name. The very opposite of my picture is that which has been given to the public, and yet mine is a truthful pen likeness and just estimate of Lewis Paine, who has been represented in appearance as almost the reverse of what I have here stated. Those who look

# The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1865.


☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for this paper should be addressed to The Editor.

## COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts, respectfully, on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock, p. m., and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

ALEX. HILANDS, } Secretaries.
D. O'NEILL, }

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

## Capture of Jefferson Davis.

We do not expect for a long time to have so good news to record as we have this morning. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the fugitive Arch-Traitor, has been taken, together with one or more of his late Cabinet officers, and a considerable number of attendants. He was taken by the Federal cavalry, in Irwinsville, Irwin county, in the State of Georgia. It would seem that he was endeavoring to reach Florida, and was within about eighty miles of the Northern border of that State. He had, it is evident, been turned aside from his Westward course, by the presence and activity of Wilson's cavalry; and, animated with the forlorn hope of reaching the Florida coast, and the possibility of escaping to sea, the party no doubt were bending their energies to accomplish this purpose.

The making prisoner of DAVIS heralds the closing scene of the Rebellion. In the course of justice, another only remains—the minute performance, but a stern reality, which only will satisfy the universal demand. We do not propose to go into an argument to show that DAVIS is a great criminal. If he is not one, then the world has never seen a criminal, great or small. The almost universal idea as to what would be just-dealing with him cannot be dismissed by calling it an insane wish for vengeance. We feel persuaded the Government will deal with him as he should be dealt with. If he arrives in Washington not in time to stand trial as implicated in the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, he can easily be tried for treason. It is due to the law of the land he should be, and that, too, speedily, and through him the crime of treason be put down, so thoroughly that for all future time there will be not so much as a shadow of a doubt as to what the fate of traitors will be. Let the world learn from his fate that the Republic is not only capable of putting down the most gigantic rebellion in all history, even when abetted by nearly every other nation, but that it has the courage, the moral power and will, to punish traitors according to the laws of the land.

There are grand considerations attaching to the case of DAVIS which override every narrow view of the present, of sympathy or doubtful expediency. Let history be perfected while yet it may be, and no such blank be permitted as would be found should there be a deviation from the clear course of justice.

## Trial of the Assassins.

We give this morning a lengthy telegraphic report of Saturday's proceedings in the trial of the assassins and conspirators, at Washington. On the opening of the Court, the reporters for the press were admitted, and daily reports will henceforth be furnished, the proceedings of the first three days alone being kept secret for the present, for prudential reasons. The prisoners are defended by able counsel, and their trial will be conducted fairly and impartially. The first witness on Saturday was Gen. LEE, who testified to making an examination of the Kirkwood House on Saturday night after the President's assassination, and that in the room immediately above that occupied by Vice President JOHNSON, he found a navy revolver and a coat; in the pockets of the latter he found a bank book belonging to J. WILKES BOOTH; this room was taken on the evening of the 16th by G. ATZEROTT, R. A. JONES, clerk of the Kirkwood House, produced the detectives testimony, exhibited the register with ATZEROTT's name therein, and identified him among the prisoners.

The most important witness examined was one WEICHMAN, who seems to have been a confederate in the plot up to a certain period. His testimony goes to show that he was one of the family at SURRATT's, in Washington. He directly connects with the plot DR. MUDD, the assassin BOOTH, JOHN H. SURRATT, DAVIS, HARROLD, PAYNE, ATZEROTT and MRS. SURRATT. He testified that JOHN H. SURRATT visited both Richmond and Canada in the month of April, and had a conversation with DAVIS and BENJAMIN at the rebel capital. The inference is that SURRATT visited Richmond and Canada for instructions regarding the execution of the plot. Another witness, T. H. LLOYD, the tavern keeper at Surrattsville, detailed the circumstances of visits to his place by MRS. SURRATT, her son, HARROLD and ATZEROTT, a few days before the assassination of the President, and of BOOTH and HARROLD on the night of the murder.

The evidence, so far as it has been given to the public, is sufficient to connect those above named directly with BOOTH, who announced on the night of the assassination to LLOYD, the inn-keeper, "I am pretty certain we killed the President, and probably Mr. SEWARD."

## Southern Acquiescence in Emancipation.

The Mayor of Greensboro, North Carolina, in a recent conversation, said: "I never believed that negro slavery was an advantage to us. The people will submit to emancipation quietly. This is substantially the tone of Southern sentiment, as it reaches us from representative men and the more intelligent communities. Having rebelled for slavery, the failure of the rebellion necessarily involves the destruction of slavery. Whether the force of logic, the settled conviction that slave labor is unprofitable, or other causes combined with these, have done it, the end of the war has found the South to an unexpected degree, prepared to acquiesce in emancipation. Nowhere is it resisted, but in some districts it is even welcomed as a blessing. Although the idea involves an apparent contradiction, nevertheless it would seem that the South in reality was far less attached to slavery than we at the North have supposed, that in some districts the people are even desirous of getting rid of it. We search in vain for an explanation, unless we accept the conclusion that the South has been taught by the war the impossibility of a slave country accomplishing great enterprises, and that a community of freemen must ever be superior to a community of masters and slaves. It is creditable to those leading Southern minds which perceive, and have the candor to admit, the completeness of the revolution, that they accept so readily and apparently so hopefully the condition of freedom. On them the lessons of experience and the admonitions of history have not been entirely lost. It is favorable to the future peace and integrity of the Union, that the legality of the overthrow of slavery is not seriously questioned, but that the change is so readily acquiesced in, and the benefits of emancipation are so freely admitted.

TURNED OUT BAD.—The daughter of John Slidell, the Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, of the "Confederacy," it will be remembered, recently married the "Baron" Eslanger, one of the blue blooded nobles of the old world. The "Baroness," it appears, is unfortunate as well in her husband as in her father, both being mere adventurers. The Baron turns out to be no Baron at all, but one of the untitled "nobles" that are as thick in Germany as lice in Egypt, and about as desirable as intimate acquaintances. Worse yet, the "blue blood" turns out also to be a fiction, the "nobility" being newly invented, and the father of Slidell's son-in-law being a converted Jew or low family.

RESTITUTION.—General Mulford, U. S. Commissioner of Exchange, has lately received from the rebel Commissioners, Messrs. Ould and Hatch, $25,000 in greenbacks, a small amount in gold and silver, and $9,000 in "Confederate" currency. It formed a part of the money taken from our officers captured and confined in Richmond prisons. It will, we suppose, be distributed *pro rata* among them. Claims amounting to $36,000 have already been presented, and is doubtful whether the rebel Commissioners will be able to turn over any more funds.

## Intemperate Zeal.

We think some, we may say nearly all, of the New York journals have been a good deal off their balance, in their comments on the trial of the conspirators, and it gives us pleasure to notice that some of them are getting right. A military commission for the trial of the conspirators was no doubt agreed upon for the best of reasons. It was an unparralleled offense; extraordinary circumstances surrounding the case; Washington is more than half rebel to-day—and we don't know that it is creditable to anybody there that it is—the path of justice, at best, is beset with difficulties there; the Administration, the Secretary of War, who seems to be most blamed, in particular, knows the danger of treading on the verge of constitutionality, and he knows as well as any one what may and may not be done in legal proceedings; the Cabinet, and others managing the affair, know full well the importance, while shunning one side the other be not struck,—and, in our judgment, even the most zealous may safely trust the whole case in the hands to which it is necessarily committed. We believe the country will so think, and ask only that justice be done. The great public will perceive the fitness of things and judge rightly. There is little in the conspiracy, as it has been developed, to commend criticism of the manner in which the Government is treating the offenders, to popular favor. There is no occasion for alarm, least of all for the intemperate zeal we perceive a Washington journal has shown in defending the Administration. It is not so weak as to require it. The distinguished Secretary of War, either as a lawyer or a member of the government, stands not on ground so precarious as to require intemperate zeal in his defense. The public, long ago, came to know and trust Judge HOLT as a clear-headed, true-hearted man. Less haste in assailing and more temperance in defending—if defense is needed at all—must be what the administration would be glad to see.

## A Chance for a Show of Hands.

The Pirate *Stonewall* was at Nassau, at last accounts, where, under British protection, she was receiving a supply of coal. The English Government is represented there, not only by local officers, but by Admiral HOPE's fleet, all of whom must know that there is no such Government or pretense of Government as that which the *Stonewall* professes to represent; and, in addition to this, the late Proclamation of our President outlawing all such Pirate vessels must be well known in the Bahama waters.

If ever there was the moment when vessels of the class and character to which the *Stonewall* belongs could, with any show of right, be permitted to enter and depart from British ports without compromising British authority or committing an outrage on friendly relations with this Government, certainly that time has passed. That vessel is a pirate, and there can be no pretense on the part of British authority, informed of the events in this country for the last forty days, that she is anything else. It is a good time for British authority at Nassau to show its hand. If it fails to do so by manifesting a spirit friendly to our Government, many persons will have lately fallen the South, for whom British eyes can weep for the killing of our President, they have no immediate connection with British hearts or heads.

## Preparations for the Reception of the Pennsylvania Troops.

Active preparations are making by the officers in charge of Camp Curtin at Harrisburg for the reception of the returning veterans to our State. All the troops, as they come Northward, will remain in Washington a few days, to be reviewed by the President, when they will be sent to the different States to be mustered out. The troops organized in the eastern portion of the State will be paid and mustered out at Philadelphia; those organized in the centre, at Harrisburg; those organized in the west, at Camp Reynolds near this city. At each of these points ample quarters are in readiness for the accommodation of large bodies of troops.

WANTED!—A sound, substantial sour apple tree, for immediate use. For particulars apply to MR. STANTON, in the War Department.

## The Ram Stonewall.

This vessel, built in France, and now manned principally by British subjects, arrived at Nassau, N. P., on the 6th instant, to undergo repairs and take on a supply of coal. On the passage from Tenereffe she captured the bark New Light, Captain Brown, bound from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, and another, but for what amount is not reported. It seems that we have no iron-clad rams ready to follow this thief at sea. The Galena and Ironsides are said to be sea-going vessels, but they are not at sea. All the others are said to be adapted only for harbor defense, or operations in smooth water, so the Stonewall is likely to have the ocean to herself.

The Stonewall is a formidable vessel, very strongly iron-plated, with two stationary turrets, three heavy guns, and a solid steel polnt, or beak of heavy cast iron, projecting from her bow. Altogether she is considered a very staunch and dangerous antagonist. Her entire crew, officers and men, numbers about seventy, and everything about her presents the appearance of a first-class man-of-war, neatness and rigid discipline. The Stonewall's officers, many of whom were on shore, sporting their rebel uniform in the streets of Nassau, acknowledged that they were too late in getting afloat to be of any service to the Confederacy, and admitted that the war is ended. They said she was originally intended to run the blockade into Wilmington, but that now, as she could be of no use to the rebels here, she would be probably taken back to Europe and sold. She was to leave Nassau on the evening of the 7th instant, having obtained a supply of coal. One report said she was bound to Galveston; but others gave her a different destination. It was understood that our Consul at Nassau, immediately after the arrival of the Stonewall at that place, despatched a fast vessel for Key West, Fla., with the intelligence.

For the benefit of the London *Times*, which insists that the South will, at best, find it hard to clear itself of complicity with the assassination plot, we quote the following from the proceedings of a late rebel meeting in Shreveport: "Col. Flourney, of Texas, took the stand. The Colonel concluded his oration by a glowing panegyric upon Booth, the assassin of Mr. Lincoln, whom he compared to Brutus, the slayer of Cæsar, and predicted for him (Booth) a like and enduring fame.

The *Sentinel*, in speaking of the assassination of the President, condemns the act in strong terms, concluding its article as follows: "In a political point of view we regret Mr. Lincoln's death as by no means the least of the misfortunes that have lately befallen the South, for many reasons, the first and strongest of which is, that he was, without a doubt, a much better man than the one who has succeeded him in the Presidential chair of the United States; secondly, it will create a feeling of indignation and revenge at the North, which will further embitter the pass the negotiations which, as we have always contended, will at last have to be resorted to for peace between the contending parties; and, thirdly, what no doubt the concerted act of a few individuals only, will be attributed to a conspiracy of the leading men of the Confederacy, and there is more to be upset again that we consider the crime not only a wickedly atrocious one, but also one that will inflict more injury on the South than the effects will have, than Mr. Lincoln, if he had lived, would have ever attempted."

It appears that the illness which has caused the death of the Cesarewitch was brought on a year ago. He was one day out shooting, and sat himself down on the ground to rest. The snow was not melted, and the young prince had but a short time before had a warm bath. For some time he did not complain of being unwell, but a few days after the occurrence he was playing with his little brother, the Grand Duke Serge, then a boy of seven years old, when on lifting him up in his arms he felt a sudden pain in his back. Soon after he went for the Winter to the South of Europe. At Florence he was attacked with rheumatism, but so had to be carried out of his carriage, and Dr. Nelaton was sent for from Paris. At Nice he improved in health, and the preparations for his wedding continued. The Cesarewitch got better through Holy Week, and on Easter Sunday was able to walk. The next day there was a sharp relapse, and on Tuesday last telegraphed to the Emperor to come over at once. The end we all know. The remains of the young prince were taken by steamer to Cronstadt.

BOOTH.—The following paragraph, taken from the *Madison Courier*, May 10, 1861, will be read with interest now:

Miss Henrietta Irving, well known as an actress in Buffalo, entered the room of J. Wilkes Booth, at Starwix Hall, last Friday, and attacked him with a dirk, cutting his face badly. She then, it is said, succeed in inflicting a mortal wound. Failing in this, she retired to her own room and stabbed herself, not bad enough to be fatal, however. The cause was disappointed affection or some little affair of that sort.

A writer in the Houston *Telegraph* advises that a peremptory demand be made upon England and France for southern recognition, under the threat that if it is not complied with, and the South is conquered, she will join the North in asserting and carrying out the Monroe doctrine, and to the war again, if necessary, for separate independence.

THE CROPS.—The Napoleon Ohio *Northwest* says: "We are informed by an old resident of the Northwest, who has recently travelled through this and adjoining counties, that he has never known the wheat crop to promise so well as it does at present.

## VISIT OF COLORED MEN TO THE PRESIDENT.

### Speeches and Resolutions--Reply of the President--Good Advice.

On Thursday last a delegation of colored parties, from the National Theological Institute for Colored Ministers, were introduced to President Johnson, in behalf of whom an address and resolutions were offered by the Rev. E. Truney, D. D. In reply President Johnson said:

In responding to what you have said on this occasion, as the representative and organ of those colored men who stand about you, I presume it is hardly necessary for me to inform them as to what my course has been in reference to their condition. I imagine there is not a colored man within the reach of information but has to some extent been informed upon, and been placed in possession of, a knowledge of the course I have pursued in the past in reference to the present condition.

Now I shall talk to them plainly. They know I have been born and raised in a slave State; that I have owned slaves, raised slaves, but I never sold one.

They know, I presume, that my slaves have been made free, and that there is difference in the responsibility that persons have taken in reference to emancipation when living in or out of slave States. It is very easy for a man who lives beyond the borders to talk about the condition of colored men, when in fact they know little about it. They know they have some friends who feel as cordially toward them, and who live beyond the Southern lines. They know, too, there are men there who, though they have been masters, yet feel as deep an interest in and regard for them, and would do as much for their elevation and amelioration, as those who live anywhere else.

I feel it would be unnecessary for me to state what I have done in this great cause of emancipation. I have stood in their midst, met their taunts and jeers, and risked all in the shape of property, life, and limb—not that I would claim anything to myself in establishing, sustaining, and carrying out the great principle that man could not own property in man. I was the first that stood in a slave community and announced the great fact that the slaves of Tennessee were free upon the same principle as those were who assumed to own them.

I know it is easy to talk and proclaim sentiments upon paper, but it is one thing to have theories and another to reduce them to practice; and I must say here, what I have no doubt is permanently fixed in your minds, and the impression deep, that there is one thing you ought to teach, and they should understand, that in a transition state, passing from bond to free, when the tyrant's rod has been bent and the yoke broken, we find too many—it is best to talk plain—there are, I say, too many in this transition state, passing from bondage to freedom, who feel as if they should have nothing to do, and fall back upon the Government for support, too many inclined to become paupers, and depend upon the Government to take care of them. They seem to think that with freedom every thing they need is to come like manna from heaven.

Now, I want to impress this upon your minds, that freedom simply means liberty to work and enjoy the product of your own hands. This is the correct definition of freedom, in the most extensive sense of the term.

There is another thing; and I have been surprised that people have not reasoned upon this important idea. It is easy in Congress and from the pulpit North and South to talk about monopolies, and Brigham Young, and debauchery of various kinds; but there is also one great fact, that four millions of people lived in open and notorious monopolism. The time has come when you must correct this thing. You know what I say is true, and you must do something to correct it by example as well as by words and professions.

It is not necessary for me to give you any assurance of what may be my future course in reference to your condition. Now, when the ordeal is passed, there can be no reason to think that I will turn back in the great cause in which I have sacrificed much and perilled all.

I can give you no assurance worth more than my course heretofore, and I shall continue to do all that I can for the elevation and amelioration of the condition of the race; and the time may soon come when you shall be gathered together, in a clime and country settled to you, and there find that the two races can get along together.

I trust God will continue to conduct us till the great end shall be accomplished, and the work finish its great consummation.

Accept my thanks for this manifestation of your respect and regard.

## General Intelligence.

The telegraph between Memphis and Mobile is completed, with the exception of fifty miles.

The rebel ram Stonewall was at anchor outside the harbor of Nassau on the 6th inst.

The released Union prisoners from Andersonville, Georgia, have reached the infamous rebel prison-pen at that place, there are the graves of over 19,000 national soldiers.

Military garrisons have been established at Gallatin, Tennessee, and Brook Haven, Mississippi, for the protection of all peaceable citizens, and all persons found in arms will be declared to be outlaws.

Clark, the absconding teller of the Commercial Bank of New York has been arrested and taken to that city for trial. Astounding revelations are expected to be made in connection with his defalcation.

Shad have made their appearance for the first time in many years in the upper waters of the Susquehannah, having found their way during the recent flood over the dams below, and are delighting them in large numbers in the Juniata.

The Leavenworth *Times* says that Warren Hussey, a well known banker at Denver, has failed. About $75,000 of his drafts have been protested. It is reported that Clark & Co., of the same place and Salt Lake have suspended payment.

The person who for two years was purser of the rebel pirate Alabama has been appointed to a first class clerkship in the Land Office. This position, with its good salary, has been given him that the country may receive his testimony available as to the captures and destructions committed by that corsair.

The wife of a soldier, living in Altoona, hearing that her husband was killed, in a few months married again, and her second went to the war. Now, after a few months, he has long ago her first husband returned safe and sound, and has since his return been living with his wife. A few days since they presented themselves to the board of relief, claiming assistance on the ground of the second husband failing in the service. The board "couldn't see it" it in that light, and refused the cool demand of the re-unified couple.

The Mexican Emigration scheme is exciting great interest in New York. It is said General Ortega is the leading spirit in the matter. Some ten offices are now open in New York. The pecuniary inducement offered to emigrants are: eight hundred acres of land; one thousand dollars bounty—three hundred dollars of it to be paid in the United States. The return ticket to Mexico is also offered, and five dollars per month. The destination is understood to be Sonora. Emigrants are to be naturalized on arriving, and to be made full citizens of Mexico. As yet no interference has been made by the United states authorities.

## Personal.

Major General Terry has been rewarded with the honor of a brigadiership in the regular army, being the only volunteer thus distinguished.

President Johnson is taking care of his family in case of accident or assassination. He has just got his life insured for $10,000 in the Massachusetts Mutual company.

Clement C. Clay of Alabama, who was in Canada last fall and winter, reached Richmond on the day before its evacuation by the rebels.

T. C. Calliect, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department at Nashville, Tenn., has been removed for causes not stated, and Mr. J. K. Dillon appointed in his place.

Hon. John S. Carlile, late Senator in Congress from Virginia, is now a citizen of Maryland, having within a short time purchased a property within four miles of Frederick in that state. He expresses his determination to support the Administration of Andrew Johnson, remembering that doubtless required buttime and care to adjust the difficult questions of the day. In order to bring the people of the North and South happily together.

Robert E. Coxe, recently of St. Catherine's, Canada, who has been arrested as an accomplice of Booth, is one of the men who some months since obtained permits to trade in the rebel States. His contract, which was suddenly annulled by Gen. Grant, permitted him to purchase 50,000 bales of cotton, 10,000 barrels of turpentine, 10,000 hogsheads and 10,000 boxes of tobacco, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi, to be delivered before July 1, 1865.

It has been supposed that the position of mistress of the White House would be assumed by Mrs. Stover, the daughter of President Johnson, in consequence of the ill-health of Mrs. Johnson. We learn from a Knoxville correspondent that she recently left that place for Greenville, where she will probably remain during the summer, as the loss of her husband, who was killed at the battle at Nashville, has left with her for the stir and excitement of life at the White House.

On the 12th of July a commercial convention is to assemble in the city of Detroit, Michigan. It is stated that over thirty influential associations, such as Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce have accepted invitations to take part in discussions relating to the trade and commerce of the Northern and Western States. The British Provinces will be fully represented, and there could be no more fit place in which to propose a plan for a new and more perfect treaty for reciprocal trade in place of the present treaty, which will expire by limitation twelve months. Since 1850 Canada has taken from us, most $18,789,656 worth of free produce, and $125,558,431 of dutiable goods. We have taken $8,911,385 of dutiable goods, and $5,677,271 of free produce, and mentioned we have received $24,000,000 of the dutiable merchandize to Canada, and taken $182,316,459 in return, the balance $63,068,688. It is to be hoped that before the time arrives for the abrogation of the treaty, a new one will be made on equitable principles for the mutual benefit of the contracting parties. This subject will be a prominent matter for debate and consideration at the forthcoming convention at Detroit in July.

## Telegraphic Summary.

*[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]*

R. M. T. Hunter has been arrested and taken to Richmond, and confined on a gunboat. It said Hunter for a year past has been desirous for reunion, being satisfied that further resistance was hopeless.

Additional arrests of parties implicated in the assassination conspiracy have been made.

Extensive preparations are making for the grand review in the vicinity of Washington, Gen. Sherman is marching up with his army. His headquarters are established at Alexandria, and his troops were marching on Saturday for that place, where they will probably go into camp. Gen. Sherman's army will retain its present organization, and transact its business through the regular official channels. Gen. Sheridan's cavalry corps will be in Washington on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The Army of the Potomac has all reached the defenses south of the Potomac, and Gen. Meade's headquarters are at Fort Albany, on the road from the Long Bridge to Bailer's Cross Roads. Second Corps, Major General Humphrey, and Fifth Corps, Gen. Griffin, will encamp in the vicinity of the railroad leading from Falls Church to Leesburg, although the permanent camping grounds have not been fixed upon.

Mr. Marlan, of Iowa, the new Secretary of the Interior has arrived in Washington, and will enter upon his official duties on Monday, the 15th inst.

Passports to Europe are being issued at the State Department, Washington, at the rate of one thousand a week.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that no license can be required for taking orders for goods or merchandise at other places than where such merchandise is stored, provided a license is taken by the dealer covering all sales of such merchandise wherever negotiated.

The President has recognized David Vand Groming as Vice Consul of Italy at Richmond.

Most of General Crooks' cavalry have gone to Lynchburg, Virginia, where it is said disturbances had occurred between the black and white people. There are various rumors concerning the origin of the trouble, some saying the whites are the aggressors, others declaring that the blacks commenced hostilities with arms picked up by them on the late battle fields.

The Alexandria, Virginia, *Gazette* says: Mount Vernon, now the property of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the United States, has not been molested during the war. The house and grounds are under the control of a lady who is the authorized agent of the Association. Preparations are making for opening the place again to visitors, and steamboats will probably soon run again daily, or three times a week, to and from the wharf at the landing.

The Superior Court of Michigan on Saturday rendered a decision confirming the power of Congress to pass a law making Treasury Notes a lawful tender.

The steamers City of London, Bavaria and Brittania sailed from New York on Saturday for Europe, taking $640,000 in specie and a large number of passengers.

A Louisville dispatch of the 13th says: "A guerrilla supposed to be Quantrell, of Lawrence, Kansas, massacre notoriety, was wounded by Terrell's scouts, near Taylorville, on Wednesday, and lodged in the military prison to-day."

A vessel cleared at Havana on the 29th ult., for Galveston, Texas, in which was shipped twelve Whitworth guns, a large amount of ammunition and other war materials for the use of rebels.

Upon the arrival of the 6th corps, at Danville, Va., the negroes were so rejoiced that they deserted the plantations in all the surrounding country thus interfering with the production of labor. Gen. Wright issued an order requiring them to remain at home and attend to their usual work. He also issued an order forbidding the sale of arms. Many have broken their parolos that they would be immediately hung.

## FROM AUGUSTA AND MOBILE.

NEW YORK, May 13.

The Savannah *Herald*, mentioning the capture of Augusta, General Upton's Division, says: It was accomplished without opposition.

The steamer Comet is making regular trips between Mobile and Savannah.

The Mobile *News*, of the 26th, says: The best of order prevails in that city, and there are no soldiers in the streets either.

The Augusta *Chronicle* congratulates its readers on the bright prospect of immediate and permanent peace in the land, and the dawning of an era of good feeling, of noble deeds, and illustrious virtues. It says it behoves the people to accept peace in the same spirit that the enemy spirit and to collect their remaining energies and resources for the task of reparation. It is well that the storm of war has passed, and the material beauty and grandeur of the South can be fully restored and even greatly improved before the expiration of the current decade.

The Augusta *Sentinel* says: The Government stores in that city were plundered by the citizens. Some private stores suffered severely.

## Surrender of Jeff Thompson—Negotiations with Kirby Smith—Enquiry into Condition of Indian Tribes.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.

General Dodge received official information of the surrender on the 11th inst., of General Jeff. Thompson, commanding the District of North Arkansas under Kirby Smith. It is now understood that Col. Sprague, of Gen. Pope's staff, went up the Red river to receive the report on the 5th, when he would have a conference with Kirby Smith, subject to the surrender of the rebel trans-Mississippi army.

The Committee appointed at the last Congress to enquire into the condition of the Indian tribes and investigate their treatment by the military authorities, have been in session a week, and will be accompanied by a strong military escort, and will visit all the tribes on the plains—perhaps go across the continent.

## TRIAL OF MRS. PERRINE.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Mrs. Perrine, charged with assisting the Rebel cavalry in plundering the train between Baltimore and Philadelphia, during the Rebel invasion last summer, set up a plea to-day, through her counsel, Mr. Corwin, that the military commission has no right to try, nor durisdiction in her case. Now that peace is proclaimed, such cases as this are to be tried by Judiciary Courts of the United States. The Court over-ruled the plea.

## Trade Prospect.

From the N. Y. Com'cl Advertiser, (Money Article.)

From our intercourse with importers, and from the opinion of others who have financial relations with that class of merchants, we have no doubt the preparations are in progress for a very large importation for the fall trade. The generally good profits realized upon the light Spring importation, and the smallness of present stocks among importers, appear to encourage extravagant expectations of the next season's business. Without presuming to dictate to importers, who are generally a shrewd class of merchants, we must say that, in the present instance, they appear to have overlooked important considerations tending to limit the demand for foreign merchandise. The supplies of the Southern market will undoubtedly create a demand for a large amount of merchandise to be supplied by the North. But the impoverished condition of the South will cause its consumption to be limited very largely to a class of goods produced in the North. The impoverished military demand will not benefit our own industries, as a rule, to supply this demand, without any resulting deficiency, requiring to be made up by importations. The production of military supplies, by those of our industries that come in direct competition with foreign manufactures, has been more than less than $500,000,000 per annum. During the current year this production will be reduced probably two-thirds, thus causing a decrease for producing $375,000,000 of merchandise for ordinary consumption, over and above that produced during the war. Is not this sufficient to satisfy any one that there will be a demand at the South, and, moreover, to meet the consumption of that class of consumers released from military employment?

Nor is it an unimportant consideration that before the fall importations come into the market, there will be a large and beneficial reduction of wages consequent upon the decline in gold, which will produce a state of feeling favorable to intelligent and beneficial purchases of commodities, and especially of the finer class of which our importations largely consist. Besides this, the community will have to contribute well nigh $300,000,000 in the way of internal taxes, which will so far diminish their ability to purchase. This will necessitate a very large reduction in the importation will naturally fall severely upon the finer class of goods, and the articles of taste and luxury for which we are immediately dependent upon foreign countries. It is quite likely that the abundance of money will result in the importers loading up with goods to them in the way of credits; but there is little risk in predicting that if the fall importation is large, the advantage will be confined to merchants only, in their being able to supply their wants at prices below the cost of importation.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST STORY.—One of the last, if not the very last story, told by President Lincoln was to one of his cabinet who came to see him, to ask if it would be proper to admit Jake Thompson to slip through Maine in disguise and embark from Portland. The President, as usual, was disposed to be merciful and permit the arch-rebel to pass unmolested, but the Secretary urged that he be arrested as a traitor. "By permitting him to escape the penalty of treason," persisted the remarked the Secretary, "you sanction it." "Well," replied Mr. Lincoln, "let me tell you a story. Last year was a fish colder than usual summer who wanted something to drink stronger than water, and stopped at a drug shop, where he espied a soda fountain. 'Mr. Doctor,' said he, 'give me plase a glass of sodawather, an if ye can put in a few drops of whiskey unbeknown to me, I'll be obleeged.' "Now," continued Mr. Lincoln, "if Jake Thompson is permitted to go through Maine *unbeknown* to me, what's the harm? So don't have him arrested."

## Negro Suffrage.

At a meeting of the American Freedmen's Aid Union, composed of delegates from Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, held in New York on Wednesday, the 10th instant, the Hon. H. L. Bond in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the work which the societies represented in this Union are and have been prosecuting, of aiding and educating the colored men of the South, we recognize ourselves, and shall by all proper means endeavor to make public to recognize, the justice and wisdom of the immediate removal of every restriction on the full and free exercise of the rights of citizenship by the colored man.

*Resolved*, That Government should recognize no distinction among the people of the South but that of loyalty and disloyalty, and that the rights of suffrage are not only due to the fidelity of the colored man, but is the only sure basis for a righteous and permanent reconstruction of the Union.

*Ordered*, That a copy of these resolutions be prepared by the Secretary for publication in leading daily and weekly newspapers in this city.

J. M. MCKIM, Secretary.

A dispatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says it is reported that Bowles and Milligan are engaged in writing a confession, involving a full and complete history of the treasonable conspiracy, and a great many interesting details not heretofore made public. The document, it is said, will implicate many prominent men in different parts of the State, whose names have not been hitherto connected with the conspiracy.

## DIED:

BRADY.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, 56th April, of scarlet fever, HADASSAH, daughter of James D. and Alice H. Brady, aged 4 years, 9 months and 6 days.


WINE. WINE.

WINE. WINE.
WINE. WINE.
WINE.

SPEER'S SAMBURG WINE.

Excellent wine for females. Every family at this season should use the Samburg wine, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in Europe and American hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

Speer's wine possesses medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons.

Sold by N. MCCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. myl4

A DAMS, M'KEE & CO.,
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS
Corner of Grant and First streets,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fairbanks' Patent Platform & Counter SCALES,
Jamis Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills. Millstable iron, &c. ap19

FOR SALE—
A PORTABLE ENGINE for oil purposes, six inch cylinder, twelve inch stroke, tubular boiler, nearly new, all in good order. Inquire of CARROLL & SNYDER, boiler builders Pittsburgh; SUTTLE & KIRKPATRICK, engine builders, Allegheny City, or JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, Sewickly, Allegheny county, Pa. myl5-1w

CAUGHT.
Caught on the Monongahela river,
A COAL FLAT,
On May 6th. Owner can come forward, pay charges and take it away. Inquire at
myl2-3t No. 10 Water street.

PAPER HANGERS SENT ON the shortest notice, if desired, when good are sold. [Erie] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.


## MR. LINCOLN IN ENGLAND.

### A Noble Tribute--His was the Finest Character Developed by the War.

From the London Star, April 27.

The appalling tragedy which has just been perpetrated at Washington is absolutely without historical precedent. Not in the records of the fiercest European convulsion, in the darkest hour of partisan hatreds, have we an example of an assassin plot at once so foul and so senseless, so horrible and so successful, as that to which Abraham Lincoln has already fallen a victim, and from which William H. Seward can hardly escape.

Only in such instances as the murder of William of Orange, of Henri Quatre, or of Capodistria, have we any deed approaching in hideousness to it. Fry, whose hand robbed the United States of one of the greatest of their Presidents. But from the fanatic's hateful point of view there was at least something to be said for men like Balthazar, Gerard and Ravaillac. They at least might have believed that they saw in their victims the living principle and motive power of religious freedom which they detested.

They might have supposed that with the man would die the great cause and the great cause he inspired and guided. So, too, of Orsini. That unfortunate and guilty being believed, at least, that in Napoleon the Third there stood an embodied and concentrated system. But Abraham Lincoln was no dictator and no autocrat. He represented simply the resolution and resources of a great people. The miserable excuse which fanaticism might attempt to plead for other political assassins, has no application to the wretch whose felon hands gave death to the pure and noble magistrate of a free nation.

The chivalry of the South has had much European compliment of late. It has been discovered to be the front and origin of all the most noble and knightly qualities which the world had heretofore principally known through the medium of medieval romance. Let it not be forgotten that Southern brains have been reddened by the foulest assassin plot the world has ever known; that they have been treacherously dipped in the blood of one of the best citizens and purest patriots to whom the land of Washington gave birth.

For Abraham Lincoln one cry of universal regret will be raised all over the civilized earth. We do not believe that even the fiercest partisan of the Confederacy in this country will enter in any sentiment at such a time but one of grief and horror. To us Abraham Lincoln has always seemed the finest character produced by the American war on either side of the struggle.

He was great not merely by the force of genius—and only the word genius will describe the power of intellect by which he guided himself and his country through such a crisis—but by the simple natural strength and grandeur of his character. Talleyrand once said of a great American statesman, that without experience he "divined" his way through any crisis. Abraham Lincoln did not divine his way through the perilous, exhausting, and unprecedented difficulties which might well have broken the strength and wearied the patience of the best trained professional statesman.

He seemed to arrive by instinct—by the instinct of a noble, unselfish, and manly nature and of the most thorough and penetrating political experience, could have done no more than reach. He bore himself fearlessly in danger, calmly in difficulty, modestly in success. The end of his work last beginning to know how good, and, in the best sense, how great a man he was.

It had long indeed learned that he was as devoid of vanity as of fear; but it had only just come to know what magnanimity and mercy the free heart of a truly brave man could possess. Reluctant enemies were just beginning to break into eulogy over his wise and noble clemency when the dastard hand of a vile murderer destroyed his noble and valuable life. We in England have sometimes been ashamed of what we meditate upon the true greatness of this man so ruthlessly slain.

Too many Englishmen lent themselves to the vulgar and ignoble cry which was raised against him. English writers degraded themselves to the level of the coarsest caricaturists when they libelled the face of Abraham Lincoln. They stooped to criticise a foreign patriot as a menial might comment on the bearing of a hero. Fry, uttered his "Gog" and "Magog" Cromwell was a Cheeserield; they accused him of ugliness, as if Mirabeau was a beauty; they made merry over the gaunt figure, as if Pericles was a posture master; they were facetious about his dress, as if Covour was a D'Orsay; they were indignant about his jokes, as if Palmerston never jested.

We do not remember any instance since the days of the British fury against the "Corsican Ogre," in which a foreign statesman was ever so dealt with in English writings as Mr. Lincoln. And when we make the comparison, we cannot but remember that while Napoleon was our unscrupulous enemy Lincoln was our stanch friend.

Assailed by the coarsest attacks on this side of the ocean, tried by the sorest temptations on that, Abraham Lincoln calmly and steadfastly maintained a policy of peace with England, and never did a deed, never wrote or spoke a word which was unjust or unfriendly to the British nation. Had such a man died by the hand of disease in the hour of his triumph, the world must have mourned his loss. That he fell by the hand of a traitor and of the assassin exasperates and embitters the grief beyond any power of language to express.

Mr. Lincoln had, in fact, won for himself almost have ambitioned such a death. The weapon of the murderer has made sure for him an honorable place in history. Danger, dis

The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

See first additional page see first page.

ARREST OF A WELL KNOWN ALLEGHENIAN —JAMES ALIAS "ROSIN" GRAHAM AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—On the 31 inst., Mr. Adam Blum, the proprietor of a hotel in Wheeling, was robbed of fourteen hundred dollars in coin, government and bank notes. Suspicion at once fell upon James Graham, a resident of Allegheny, who had been boarding at the house for some days, and who suddenly disappeared several days, and who suddenly disappeared on the morning that the money was stolen. Soon after the robbery was committed the authorities at Wheeling telegraphed a full description of the supposed thief to Chief of Police Long, of this city, who recognized it as the notorious "Rosin" Graham. Mr. Blum then visited this city, and after a conference with Mr. Long, it was decided that the Chief should go in pursuit of the thief. It was found that after Graham had robbed the house, he ate breakfast into a barber shop and had his mustache shaved off, after which he crossed the river to Bellair, and from thence he was traced to Cincinnati by Mr. Long, who, after a two days' search, overhauled him in the streets. "Rosin" refused to tell where he was stopping, but upon inquiry it was found that he and his wife were boarding at the United States Hotel, on Sycamore street. Twenty-five dollars were found on the person of the prisoner, and about four hundred dollars in the possession of his wife. It was ascertained that shortly after his arrival in the city he had deposited in a banking house money to the amount of $876. It seems from letters found in Mrs. Graham's trunk that she had been requested by her husband to leave Allegheny city and go to Cincinnati, which she did on Monday last. The letter was signed "James Hays," and she was requested to go to the United States Hotel, and ask for her husband under that name.

Graham was taken to Wheeling on Friday, and had a preliminary hearing. Mr. Blum identified Graham as the man who stopped at his house and disappeared at the time the money was stolen, leaving behind him his clothes and carpet bag. He also stated that the money taken was kept in a drawer up stairs; that he had occasion to go to this drawer about nine o'clock in the morning, and that the money was there at the time, and that Graham was still in the house. About half-past ten o'clock he again went to the drawer and found the money gone, and also found that the prisoner was missing. The lock on the drawer was forced open. The amount stolen was $1,400—$6 0 in gold, $500 in silver, and $900 in notes. The prisoner was committed to jail for a further hearing on Saturday evening.

Graham is well known in this vicinity, and has served two terms in the Western Penitentiary for the crime of incendiarism—having only been released a short time ago from that institution, after serving a five years' term. He is very respectably connected, but it appears impossible for him to lead an honest life. Although only twenty-seven years of age, he has spent the principal portion of his life, since boy hood, in prison, and will, in all probability, be convicted on the present charge. He was married a few months ago at Chicago, and it is said that his wife never knew the faults of her husband until the present exposure.

MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the members of the Bar was held on Saturday morning in the Court of Common Pleas, to take action in regard to the death of George D. Ball, Esq., whose death, while in the service of his country has already been noticed. On motion, Hon. Thomas Mellon was called to the chair, and Messrs. John Barton and John F. Edmundson chosen Secretaries.

John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions, after which he paid a beautiful and feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The Chair appointed Messrs. John M. Kirkpatrick, Thomas M. Marshall and Wm. C. Moreland said committee, who, after a brief absence, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have heard with profound sorrow of the sudden death of our fellow member, George D. Ball, whilst in the service of his country; as a mark of our respect, be it

*Resolved*, That by his death the bar has lost a most promising and worthy member—his companions a sincere friend, and the community an excellent citizen.

*Resolved*, That we condole with his immediate family and friends in their sudden affliction.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing be published in the daily papers, and furnished to the friends of the deceased.

Mr. Moreland, in moving the adoption of the resolutions, alluded in appropriate terms to the many excellent qualities which adorned the character of the deceased, and paid a fitting tribute to his memory.

The resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

SHOP-LIFTING.—Ellen Thomas, a resident of Birmingham, was before Mayor Lowry on Saturday, charged with stealing a quantity of goods from several stores on Fifth street, during the previous evening. The goods were found in her possession. The Mayor held her to bail in the sum of $200, for a further hearing on Wednesday. The practice of shop-lifting has become quite prevalent of late, and the merchants have determined to prosecute all persons found so offending in future.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

DAVID AIKEN, Jr., WILL BE A candidate for renomination to the office of County Treasurer before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6, 1865. myl3-dawtde

COUNTY TREASURER.—JOHN ESPY, of Upper St. Clair will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th, 1865. myl3-dawtde

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. L. B. DUFF will be a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney, before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th, 1865. myl Qtd-dawtde

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK is a candidate for re-nomination to the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention, which will meet upon Tuesday, the 6th day of June next. Delegate election on Saturday afternoon, June 3d, 1865. ap28-dawtc

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON. ap24-tc

FOR NEARLY A QUARTE ' OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dyo has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THE HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. ocs9-1y

## FAYETTE SPRINGS.

This popular SUMMER RE-ORT, situate about eight miles east of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., near the "National Road," is offered

### FOR SALE

at a decided bargain. The main building contains 67 furnished room s besides 30 more rooms in cottages, etc., adjacent, with out-buildings such as Ice House, Bath House Bowling Alley, Billiard Room, and abundant stabling.

The sale will include about two hundred acres of land, embracing fully one half mile of Sandy Creek, with open ore and coal banks on the property. Several wells are now being sunk in this vicinity for oil, with good indications resorted

The medicinal qualities of the waters are well known, and have attracted visitors from far and wide for over thirty years. The many other attractive features of the place, historical and otherwise, are so well known that a description is unnecessary.

Information as to terms can be had at this office, and by addressing the owner,

ANDREW STEWART.

myl3-6t Uniontown, Pa.

## PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Made by the

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,

Newburgh, N. Y.,

DELIVERED AT SHOP PRICES, AT THE

Depot of Clark & Co, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES A. P. RAMSDELL, Agent,

Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. S. BLIZARD, Agent,

myl5-2w Marietta, Ohio.

NOTICE.—Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be opened at the rooms of the Board of Trade, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 22d of May, at 9 o'clock, a. m., and kept open as required by the act of incorporation.

WM. M. LYON,
B. F. JONES,
W. K. NIMICK,
A. BRADLEY,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
H. H. JONES,
SPRINGER HARBAUGH,
Commissioners.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1865.—2d

## COAL, COKE AND LIME,

### FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

R. G. SCOTT, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city.
ap28

C. REITER.....J. A. GRAFF.

## GRAFF & REITER,

Produce, Commission and Forwarding

## MERCHANTS,

*And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures. Warehouse, No. 215, Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co. Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
L. GRAFF & Co., Philadelphia.
myl3—ap28-6m.

## PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
Room 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
ap25

## AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

BENEFIT OF ANNIE EBERLIE.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, will be presented for the first time in Pittsburgh the startling drama, in three acts entitled the

FEMALE GAMBLER; or, PLOT AND PASSION.

Madame De Fontange, the Female Gambler and Spy, in the service of Fouche.....Anaia Eberlie

Fancy Dance.....Little Lizzie
Medley Dance.....Louisa sylvester
Song.....Little Alice
Fancy Polka.....Miss Jennie

To conclude with the domestic Drama of the EMERALD ISLE; or, PRIDE OF KILLARNEY.
Alline, the Irish Peasant Girl.....Annie Eberlie

## TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager
Commences at 8 p. m.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
SECOND WEEK OF FITZSIMMONS' GREAT DRAMA.

The patriotic military representation of truth and romance, Union to sentiment, with Indian characters and domestic relations unexceptionable in all its allusions, and calculated to excite

THE NOBLEST PASSIONS AND FEELINGS.

And produce for the trials of the Low Union Indian girl a pang of sorrow and word of sympathy from even the sternest portion of humanity, in 2 acts of stirring action and exciting scenes, entitled the

## FALL OF RICHMOND

AND

## THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE

The Great Comic Singer, BILLY HOLMES, and the Male and Female Music Hall Troupe and Theatrical combination of Actors and Actresses.

FRIDAY NIGHT, FITZSIMMONS' BENEFIT, who for the past seven weeks has crowded this Theatre to repletion to witness the bold, fearless and truthful dramatic expositions of the times—another new, wild, weird magic drama of the Mrs Radcliffe school,

THE GRAVEYARD MURDER.

## CONCERT HALL, PITTSBURGH

## FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

Commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 16th. Open every night, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. The most extraordinary exhibition in the world!

THE GREAT

## MILTONIAN TABLEAUX

OF

## PARADISE LOST!

OR THE GREAT REBELLION IN HEAVEN!
THE WAR OF THE ANGELS.
THE FALL OF SATAN AND THE FALL OF MAN.

As described by John Milton in his Immortal Poem entitled "Paradise Lost, it being a complete illustration of this great Poem from beginning to end comprising SIXTY THREE SPLENDID TABLEAU PAINTINGS, carrying out Milton's idea of

HEAVEN, HELL, CHAOS AND PARADISE!

Will now be exhibited in this city as exhibited in London for 28 consecutive nights to more than half a million People, and as exhibited before Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and the entire Court, at Buckingham Palace, upon which occasion Her Majesty was pleased to bestow upon the proprietor a distinguished mark of her royal approbation by presenting him with a magnificent Diamond Ring.

Tickets 35 cents; No half prices.

GRAND EXHIBITIONS every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each.

Doors open evenings at 7 o'clock; Exhibition commences at 7½ o'clock precisely.

Afternoon doors open at 2 o'clock.

ALEX. MORRISON,
Proprietor and Manager
L. FISHER, Agent. myl5-6t

## MONSTER COMBINATION OF

## Zoological and Equestrian Attraction.

VAN AMPURGH & CO'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
from 38d and 5th Broadway, New York, combined with
THAYER & NOYES'
GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS
will exhibit at
Allegheny City, on Diamond, opposite Market House,
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, May 15, 16 and 17, 1865.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Both Companies Exhibiting in One Tent for One Admission Fee.

THAYER & NOYES'
UNITED STATES CIRCUS
Includes
The Greatest Force of Talented Riders, Gymnasts, Clowns Acrobats, Equilibrists, Vaulteurs, &c.,
in the country, with
A STUD OF PERFORMING HORSES, PONIES AND MULES,
Incomparably Superior to any other that can be produced on this side of the Atlantic.

Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie
Comprises the most splendid collection of LIVING WILD BEASTS and RARE and CURIOUS BIRDS from every quarter of the globe, that has visited this city for many years.

THE PERFORMANCES
will include every imaginable variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
introducing
NEW AND STARTLING ACTS
never before given in this city. At each entertainment Mr. C. W. Noyes will introduce his famous
TRICK HORSE GREEY EAGLE, JR.,
the finest specimen of equine beauty in America; also his celebrated
PERFORMING MONKEY, SIGNOR VICTOR, the feats of which are comical beyond description.

A pupil of the great Van Amburgh will enter the dens of

LIONS, TIGERS, AND LEOPARDS.

Each entertainment will embrace with a
GRAND ORIENTAL CAVALCADE,
and conclude with the laughable performances of Dr. Thayer's
COMIC MULES, UNCLE SAM AND DICK,
MESSRS. THAYER & REYNOLDS, CLOWNS.
Doors open at ½ and 7½, p. m.
Admission to the entire monster combination, 50 cents; Children under twelve, 25 cents.
myl5-10-12-13-15-16

## CITY BELL FOUNDRY.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small size bells posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to during their orders at the "Commercial" office, or sent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ly2-1y

REVENUE OIL CO.'S OFFICE, 231 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH 5th May, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Directors of the REVENUE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 3 PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant, at the Treasurer's office, 319 Liberty street. The books will be closed on the 12th instant.

JOHN McCRICKART, Sec'y.

myl3-2t

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH,
MONDAY, May 8th, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th inst., free of Government tax.

JOHN K. LIVINGSTON,
myl0-1w Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 2, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.

J. E. BRADY, Jr. Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS upon each share of its Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of all Government and State taxes. TWO DOLLARS per share, of which, to be applied as a credit to Stock accounts; and THREE DOLLARS per share to be paid in CASH, to stockholders, on and after the 8th inst.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK PITTSBURGH,
MONDAY, May 1st, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months; payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst., free of Government tax.

C. H. RIGGS,
my2-2w Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the CHERRY RUN AND PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 25th May inst., at the office of the Company, No. 115 Fourth street.

Transfer books close from the 15th to 24th inst.

JOHN F. GLOSSER,
myl3-1w Secretary.

## AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES,

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION.
Washington city, April 25, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

BALTIMORE, Maryland, THURSDAY, May 4th, 1865.
CARLISLE, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, May 11th, 1865.
WILMINGTON, Delaware, THURSDAY, May 18th, 1865.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, FRIDAY, May 26th, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES,
at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 a. m. Terms cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

## BRANDS AND STAMPS

CUT TO ORDER IN EVERY STYLE,

BY

## JAMES BOWN,

myl3 136 WOOD STREET.

## CHEAP WALL PAPERS—

In endless variety, at No. 17 Market street, near Fifth street. [ap22] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

## WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A HARDWARE STORE. One experienced in the business would be preferred. Address, with references, Box 1390, Pittsburgh. myl-2t

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO.,
ap24-tf 82 Third street.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP—By a young man who can speak German, and who is a graduate of one of the business Colleges, a situation as Bookkeeper or Shipping Clerk. Address

ap25 J. B. STEIN, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED.—Good coat hands wanted, either male or female, to do custom work for a merchant tailor's store. Situation permanent; must come well recommended as to skill, ability and industry. Address A. KITT, Canton, Ohio. myl-2w

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, large size. Address

ap21-tf BOX 767.

WANTED—BOARD WANTED—SINGLE Room, gas and grate for a gentleman; location within ten minutes walk of the Postoffice. Address "S. F." office of the Commercial, stating terms. myl2-2t

## DRY GOODS

## BOYS' CASSIMERES

AT

## J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

BLACK CASSIMERES,
BOYS' FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTH,
BLACK CLOTH,
SUMMER PANT STUFF,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
IRISH LINENS.

A large assortment of

## NEW GOODS

myl3 JUST RECEIVED.

## BARGAINS

## IN DRY GOODS,

AT

## GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

## 92

## Market street.

2 CASES BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½ cts. per yard.

5 BALES FINE BROWN MUSLINS, at 15 cents per yard.

7 YARD WIDE BLEACH MUSLINS, at 20 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, at 12½ cents.

EXTRA BLACK SILKS, at $1 50.

SILK SACQUES, at $12 00 to $75 00.

SUMMER SHAWLS, at $2 50.

BEST KID GLOVES, at $1 75. myl

## NEW

## DRESS GOODS,

AT

## J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

PLAID SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
BLACK CORDED SILKS for MANTILLAS,
VICTORIA GLACE,
PARIS MOHAIR,
PURE MOHAIRS,
ORGANDIE LAWNS,
SMALL FIGURED LAWNS,
BOZAMBIQUES,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

A large assortment of handsome DRESS GOODS. Also, goods for men and boy's wear. myl5

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

## JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Are now in receipt of their first assortment of

## NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
WERS,
RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS,
BEA IMPS,
OBNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS ND BUTTONS,
ALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and
HOOP SKIRTS,

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

ap24 77 and 79 Market street.

## BLACK SILK SACQUES.

CLOTH SACQUES.

WATERPROOF CIRCULARS.

CHILDRENS' SACQUES.

A good assortment for sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

myl 25 Fifth street.

## ATTORNEYS.

BUTTERFIELD, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
*FRANKLIN, PA.*
(M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO., Pittsburgh.)

Legal business promptly attended to in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia.

REFERENCES—Lockhart & Frew, Robt. Woods, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Garrick Mallery, Philadelphia; Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Erie. myS

G. M. M'MASTER.....J. M. GAZZAM.....J. B. BUTTERFIELD.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS,
For the collection of Claims against the Government.
Office: 98 Grant street,
*PITTSBURGH, PENNA.*

Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and informa tion given at all times. No charge made until the *claim* is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately. Officer's Accounts adjusted. myS

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
*PITTSBURGH, PA.*
Call with Discharge and two witnesses. ly25

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
m PITTSBURGH, PA

E. S. MOREOW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
ap4 No. 114 Fourth street

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA.,
PITTSBURGH, April 21st, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 21st, 1855, I, David Aiken, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days from 10 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m., to wit:

First Ward Pittsburgh: First Ward, Allegheny; East Birmingham, Sharpsburg and Elizabeth Boroughs; Elizabeth, Neville, South Fayette, Snowden Penn, Marshall, Ross and Fawn Townships,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22d,

Second Ward, Pittsburg; Second Ward, Allegheny; South Pittsburgh, West Elizabeth and Duquesne Boroughs; Cresent, Upper St. Clair, Baldwin, Franklin, M'Candless, Plum and Harrison Township,

ON TUESDAY, MAY 23d,

Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; Manchesteis and Birmingham Boroughs; Moon, Scott, Lower St. Clair, Jefferson, Patton, Sewickley, Pine and Reserve Townships,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th,

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Third Ward, Allegheny; West Pittsburgh, Sewickley and Manchester Boroughs, Findlay, Union, Versailles, Mifflin, Wilkins, Richland and East Deer Townships,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 25th,

First Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; First Precinct, Birmingham; First Ward, Lawrenceville, and M'Keesport Boroughs; North Fayette, Chartiers, Liberty, Collins, Ohio, Hampton and West Deer Townships

ON FRIDAY, MAY 26th.

Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; second Precinct, Birmingham; Second Ward, Lawrenceville and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Pitt, Peebles, M'Clure, Shaler and Indiana Townships,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office, within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing districts subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. ap24

## CARPETS.

We are receiving by

STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN

A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley

## ENGLISH BRUSSELS

AND RUGS,

Imported by ourselves, including

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

never before in this city.

Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of

AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

At the lowest rates to be found in the market.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
26 Fifth street.

ap2

## SOMETHING NEW.

## Metal Hydrometers,

That will not break or get out of order,

FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those contemplating using this instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer.

GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mhll

## JENNINGS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.

No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.

TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Parties desiring it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.

Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention. mhl-6m

## COPYING PRESSES.

COPYING BOOKS AND BRUSHES.

ENVELOPES.

PAPERS of every description.

And a large supply of STATIONERY.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER AND STATIONER,
ap11 corner of Wood and Third streets.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF

## Pig Iron and Blooms,

No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Potteville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for Trails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 56 and 56 lbs. ends to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia trails 54 pounds to the yard. ly

## GLOBE MARBLE WORKS,

No. 51 Wayne st., East side, near Pa. Railroad Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.

I would invite the attention of persons desiring anything in the marble line to call and examine my stock of finished monuments, tablets, &c., &c. Having secured the services of some of the best artists of the Eastern cities, I am prepared to execute any kind of work in my line in a style not to be surpassed

R. A. COLVILLE.

mh28-6m

## MEDICAL.

GEO. W. WHITE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office cor. of Montgomery avenue and Sandusky st.,
*ALLEGHENY CITY.*
Formerly occupied by Dr. Bayer. ap26-1m

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
aug2-1y.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

NO 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS' offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

CHAS. H. SUPEE,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
sep PITTSBURGH.

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS
JACOB S. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
TILE AND FURNACE LINING,
GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.
H. H. COLLINS, 25 Wood street, AGENT.
oct7-1y NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kin of
STEEJ
fe2-1y cor. Ross and Second street Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPER—
New, cheap and handsome, for sale at No. 107 M
k between near Fifth street.
ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES & B

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

A BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two story HOUSE and LOT, in Brad dock's Fields, ten miles from Pittsburgh. Lot 80 feet in front by 176 back. The House is 22 feet in front by 30 back, with Store 21 feet by 24, with sheeting complete. The House is situated on Braddock's Fields Plank Road, and contains six rooms and good cellar—spring in cellar. If desired, the goods in the store and the furniture in the House will be sold very cheap. For terms apply to H. HAGEMAN 312 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or to

myl9-6t NEEL McINTIRE on the premises.

VALUABLE STOCK FARM FOR SALE—Situated in Mercer county, 6 miles from Greenville. The Little Shumango creek passes located on the place. Contains 223 acres, 200 of which is cleared and fenced. The buildings are a 2 story frame dwelling, 8 rooms and kitchen; also, a neat cottage house, 2 barns and a young orchard of choice fruit. The land is of the first quality, water in every field and strong surface indication of oil. Altogether this is one of the best stock or dairy farms in Western Pennsylvania; is offered at a low price, and terms to suit. Apply to

myl-3t R. McLAIN & CO., 104 Fourth street.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate in Pitt township, adjoining the city line opposite the Copper Works, Ninth Ward, having a river front of 240 feet by 240 feet in Taylor street, on which there is a substantial three story brick building 40 by 100 feet, Engine House and sheds, all in good condition. This is one of the best locations on the river for manufacturing purposes, and will be disposed of upon very liberal terms. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

myl3 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR RENT—

WAREHOUSE No. 6 WOOD STREET.

Inquire of

JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,
ap26-tf corner of Wood and Second streets.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—OIL LAND, on Duck Creek, Ohio, enough to form a Company of $200 00 shares, on time being enough to make the money out of the oil. A sure thing. C. G. REDELL,
mhl9-tf 31 Fifth street.

TO LET—Twenty acres of land, with good dwelling house, fruit trees and shrubbery, two hundred rods from East Liberty Station. Inquire of C. G. REDELL,
mhl9 Fifth street.

FOR SALE.

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, within one square of the Court House; each twenty-four feet front, and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of

No. 89 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
No. 70 Second street.

ja4-tf

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late OLIVER MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, within 3 miles from the city, with about 120 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements is part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, large Barn and Out-houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KERNAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
myl9-6t

## COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

## MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all a vellum of the Throat and Lungs.

## DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA as a certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and we take pleasure to offer a cure after all other means have failed.

## PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

## TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use STRICKLAND'S TONIC. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system, it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

## PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Corner Wood and Second street,
Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth st.,
Cincinnati, Ohio. myS-1y

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF

## STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.

DEALERS IN

Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
se4-1y

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
*PITTSBURGH, PA.*
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Produce and all Farm Products.
Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
Orders and Consignments solicited.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
*PITTSBURGH.*
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

## OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Call give all information desired. se27-1y

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CANE.....D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CANE & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

CITY MATTERS.

THE BREWERY CASES.—A settlement of the cases of the thirteen breweries in Allegheny City and Reserve Township, which were seized by the United States Collector, has been effected, by the owners of the breweries agreeing to pay the taxes alleged to be due the Government, and the costs incurred in the prosecution of the cases. The following is the amount, exclusive of costs of prosecution, assessed on each: Sebastian Haid, $2,193 74, including a fine of five hundred dollars; Geo. Ober, $2,054, including a fine of five hundred dollars; M. Bernard, $2,054 54; J. Gipporish & Co., $530 28; Lutz & Walz, $1,889 96; John Hockswender, $199 50; Anthony Hoffman, $427 36; Conrad Eberhardt, 1,849 10; Heckleman & Co., $3,163 41; Benz & Seidle, $2,913 73; Philip Gerst (not finished), $343 75; Julius Weissert, $299 10; Leonard Kern, $343 75; Julius Weissert, $299 10; Leonard Kern, $343 75. The brewers have notified their customers that they are about to increase the wholesale price of beer, in order to cover the loss sustained by them in these prosecutions. The saloon keepers state that they will not pay the advance demanded, and from present appearances the beverage will be a scarce commodity this season.

CONCERT HALL TO BE REMODELED.—Mr. Gardner, the lessee of Concert Hall, is making arrangements to tranform the hall into an Opera House. The architectural designs of the improvement have been determined upon, and the work will be commenced immediately. The auditorium will be divided into three compartments—the orchestra the parquette and the dress circle—and will be so arranged as to render it almost doubly commodious. Side galleries will also be erected. There will be twelve rows of seats in the parquette, eleven rows in the front part of the dress circle, and four rows in the side galleries. The improvement will be completed in August, and if the designs are carried out, it will be one of the finest concert rooms in the country.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, Mr. Wm. Westbay, a printer of this city, was severely injured on the Rebecca street route of the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway. Mr. Westbay left this city for the purpose of visiting a friend in Allegheny, and upon arriving at his destination, attempted to jump off the car, when he fell and one of the wheels passed over his foot, lacerating it severely. He was carried into a neighboring house, when his wound was dressed.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The following sick and wounded soldiers, belonging to Pennsylvania regiments, have been transferred from Nashville to Louisville hospitals:—James Phillips, F, 77th; William Grant, B, 77th; Preston Houston, C, 77th; Hugh Black, I, 77th; Geo. Green, B, 77th; Prussia R. McLain, D, 77th; William Bradley, C, 77th; Matthew Simpson, B, 3d artillery; Wm. Waters, C, 7th cavalry; John Patten, I, 9th cavalry; Thomas Gallagher, C, 19th cavalry.

THE WILLIAMS' ROBBERY.—Chief of Police Long, accompanied by D. H. Hazin, Esq., Attorney for Williams & Co., will start for Toronto to-day, for the purpose of prosecuting Brown, who was arrested in that city last week on a charge of robbing Williams & Co.'s banking house on the 24 of April last. They will take with them Johnny Mackey and a number of other witnesses, who are prepared to make a strong case against the accused.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Soldiers' Union Chapel, of the Methodist Protestant Church, at Wellsville, was dedicated yesterday. Among the ministers announced to be present were Revs. Cowl and Herr, of this city. The Choir of the Fifth Street Methodist Protestant Church, of this city, was also expected to be in attendance. The congregation of the Chapel is composed of the mothers, wives and daughters of Union soldiers.

RUNAWAY.—On Saturday evening as Capt. John Birmingham was driving a two horse carriage along Ohio street, Allegheny, the horses became frightened and ran away. Their career was not however, arrested by a post, near Beaver street, which overturned the vehicle. Fortunately none of the occupants were hurt, but the carriage was considerably injured.

IN ERROR.—A cotemporary is in error in stating that the bill to allow the re-election of the County Treasurer in this county, did not pass at the last session of the Legislature. The bill passed both branches, was signed by the Governor, and is now a law. Mr. Aiken, the present incumbent, announces in this morning's COMMERCIAL that he is a candidate for re-election.

ACCIDENT.—A lady while passing along Fifth street on Saturday evening, fell into a hole in front of the *Gazette* office, and was severely injured. Officer Wray, of the Mayor's police, who witnessed the accident, engaged a laborer to fill up the hole, in order to prevent similar mishaps.

SENTENCED.—Silas Hagerty, convicted in the Clarion county court last week, of burglary, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary in Allegheny city.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. J. R. Hamilton, of this city, has accepted a call from the South Presbyterian Church of Wheeling, and has already entered upon his duties.

### Public Amusements

BENEFIT OF ANNIE EBERLE.—To-night the popular actress, Annie Eberle, will have a benefit, on which occasion she will appear in two favorite characters. The beneficiary is also announced to read the last inaugural address of the late President Lincoln, which manager Henderson declares will not be delivered on the stage of his theatre, for good and patriotic reasons. While we do not question the patriotism of Annie Eberle, we think the announcement of this reading in a theatre, at this time, in bad taste, to say the least, and her advisers in this step were very unwise. The public will think none the less of the beneficiary if she omits the reading of the address to-night, and her friends will see to it that she has a full house.

### President Johnson's Opinion of the Use of Ardent Spirits.

The New York *Observer* says:

"We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from E. C. Delavan, Esq., which gives to the American people the opinion of several Presidents on the use of ardent spirits. It presents the names of the lamented Lincoln and his successor, Andrew Johnson:

"SOUTH BALLSTON, Saratoga County, } April 29, 1865.

"Messrs. Editors: In 1833 I visited ex-President Madison, who signed the declaration below. On my return from Virginia I called on President Jackson and ex-President Adams. They added their signatures. The declaration is on parchment. Every succeeding President has added his name, except President Harrison. He died before I had time to go forward, but that he would have signed it I have no doubt had he lived, as I was given to understand, after his decease, that he had abandoned his interest in a distillery, from principle.

* * President Johnson has now returned the document to me with his autograph.

"Yours truly, EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

"PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION.

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction, that should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discard entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES MADISON, | ANDREW JACKSON, |
| JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, | M. VAN BUREN, |
| JOHN TYLER, | Z. TAYLOR, |
| MILLARD FILLMORE, | JAMES K. POLK, |
| FRANKLIN PIERCE, | JAMES BUCHANAN, |
| ABRAHAM LINCOLN, | ANDREW JOHNSON."" |

THE EVACUATION OF ST. DOMINGO BY THE SPANIARDS.—Spain has at last given up the contest with the Dominicans. It will be borne in mind that in 1861 the Spaniards attempted to reconquer that part of the island of San Domingo which formerly belonged to Spain, but had become free, and was known as the Dominican Republic. The people are mostly mulattoes, and were getting along tolerably well. Their President Santos, betrayed them to Spain, and that power, affecting to believe that the Dominicans had voluntarily returned to colonial vassalage, sent soldiers to the island and assumed the government. The Dominicans, however, showed fight, and contended successfully that Spain has at length been compelled to give up the contest. The sessions of the National Convention of the United Dominican Republic terminated on the 25th of March. Among the decrees passed by it was one granting a complete and unconditional amnesty to all Dominicans who may still be in the enemy's camp, excepting the high civil or military functionaries guilty of complicity in the annexation intrigue; the military who may have fought under the Spanish flag, and all those newspaper writers who have spontaneously and unjustifiably opposed the restoration of the Republic. The coincidence may not be very significant, but it is at least noteworthy that just as our own negro is asserting his rights to manhood, the right of existence to the mulatto Republic of St. Domingo is recognized by their old Castilian task masters. *Vive la Republique. Vive la liberte.*

AT LARGE.—There is just now quite a large quantity of ex-rebel Governors lying around loose. Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri, is skulking somewhere; Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, is another; Thomas O. Moore, of Louisiana, is another; Harris Flannagan, of Arkansas, another; John J. Pettus, of Mississippi, another; Joseph A. Brown, of Georgia, another; Andrew Magrath, of South Carolina, another; "Extra" Billy Smith, of Virginia, another; A. G. Vance, of North Carolina, another, and Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama, another. Every rebel Governor has been compelled to move his executive boots, except those of Florida and Texas. Gov. John Milton, of Florida became so disgusted with the way things were working that he played Booth *Governor*, Bendleton Murray, of Texas, who has been able to stay at the rebel State capitol.


S. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 37 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
ap19


## Finance and Trade.

### BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

M. THERNAN, PRES'T. | PH. R. MERTS, V.P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Boards Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MAY 13, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

| | Bid. | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 7-20's | 104 50 | ..... |
| Allegheny Co. 5's | ..... | 72 75 |
| Pittsburgh 6's | 74 00 | ..... |
| Erie 6's | ..... | 51 |
| Allegheny Valley | ..... | 9 50 |
| Connellsville stock, non-int | 9 25 | ..... |
| do do interest | 9 75 | ..... |
| Merchants' & Manuf's Nat. Bank | ..... | 60 00 |
| Allegheny National | ..... | 70 00 |
| Dalzell | ..... | 5 00 |
| Allegheny & Pittsburgh, with div. | ..... | 9 00 |
| Columbia | ..... | 50 00 |
| Fleming and Blood Farm | ..... | 1 50 |
| Phillips | ..... | 3 50 |
| Oil Basin | ..... | 7 25 |
| Oil Creek and Cherry Run | ..... | 3 50 |
| Cherry Run Central | ..... | 2 00 |
| Forest Oil | ..... | 2 00 |
| Rathbone & Blood | ..... | 50 |
| Tide Preserve | ..... | 50 |
| Reinlock | ..... | 2 00 |
| Merchant's | 33 | 35 |
| McAdoo & Cherry Run | ..... | 1 00 |
| Ohio Valley | ..... | 1 50 |
| Oil Basin, of Pitts | ..... | 7 50 |
| Oil Creek and Pittsburgh | ..... | 90 |
| Pittsburgh and New York | ..... | 1 00 |
| Pittsburgh & Philadelphia | ..... | 1 65 |
| Hillside | ..... | 60 |
| Russia | ..... | 50 |
| Star Wells | ..... | 1 00 |
| Wabash Oil and Cherry Run | 68 | 75 |
| Union Lubricating | 50 | 75 |
| Western Pennsylvania | ..... | 1 50 |
| West Virginia of Pittsburgh | ..... | 3 75 |
| Whitney Creek | ..... | 2 50 |

—The value of the currency has so immensely appreciated during the late months that it seems almost ridiculous to talk of the possibility of the scarcity of money while the present low premium on gold continues. Four months ago the $900,000,000 of currency afloat represented $600,000,000 in gold value; to-day, the currency circulation is spread to a about $700,000,000 in gold value; showing an increase of $300,000,000, or seventy five per cent., in the purchasing power of the currency. How completely does the fact that this immense increase of money power has produced no violent speculation and no extraordinary disturbance of monetary affairs, prove the fallacy of those doctrines teaching the necessity of legally measuring the issues of money by the supposed requirements of trade; and how completely does it demonstrate that there are no movements of finance so self-regulating as those of currency.

—It is a most gratifying consideration to oil companies that the demand for Petroleum keeps pace with the supply, and is constantly, or seems on its trail that the price for the crude article is fully up to a paying figure. To all heartily conducted companies which are earnestly at work in boring and making efforts for extra—if not the fortune to inherit—at least the competency that they will soon be reimbursed for their trouble and outlay, and the stock in holders hands will soon become a prime investment, equal and superior to Railroads, banks or many other securities which have heretofore been regarded as standard. The truth is, the demand for petroleum exceeds the production, and the world wants oil to a degree surpassing the yield of the wells. More oil is actually required. There cannot be too many wells, nor is it likely that there will be an over stock of oil hereafter, no matter how abundant the "strikes." Oil declines, and then therefore, go on with their work, and such is the activity throughout the regions of petroleum, that news of new wells being struck is almost a daily occurrence.

Mr. J. C. Burnett, Bank Register of the State of Indiana, has kindly furnished us with the following statement of the circulation of the free banks of that State:

The circulation of the Free Banks of Indiana, on the 1st of April last was..$1,293,650
Amount returned to Bank Department and burned to ashes, up to May 10..... 383,622

Balance outstanding..... $909,988
Average amount burned each day, dur.....
ing the last two weeks, nearly..... $30,000

He expresses the opinion, also, that the bulk of the Notes left outstanding, will be returned and destroyed during the present quarter. In voluntarily making such a statement, Mr Burnett displays a most commendable consideration for the interest of the people in such matters that we should be glad to see more frequently followed. At the rate that the issues of State banks are disappearing, there will soon be a clear field for the National Notes.

—The new three cent piece is a great improvement on the old one. It is enough smaller than the cent to be easily distinguished from it, and is of the color of silver. On the face is a head of Liberty, surrounded with the legend "United States of America, 1865;" on the reverse the numeral, III., with a wreath of what we take to be heads of wheat. It is composed of equal parts of copper and nickel, and it is said, will not tarnish. It will be welcomed as the first promise of a substitute for the inconvenient paper currency.

SEVEN THIRTIES.—PUBLIC CREDIT AND SECURITIES.—A statement of the issues of Seven-Thirty bonds is now circulating through the newspapers, the inaccuracies of which we are requested to correct. Congress, in July, 1864, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, in such form as he deemed best. Of this amount $100,000,000 was issued as Ten-Forties, $70,000,000 as Five-Twenties, and the balance, $230,000,000, as Seven-and-three-tenths. On the 3d of March Congress authorized a further loan of $600,000,000. Seventy millions of this was taken and added to the $230,000,000 of Seven-thirties issued under the act of July, 1864, to round it up to $300,000,000. This made the first series of the Seven-thirty loan. This left $300,000,000 of the amount authorized by the last act. The issue of $300,000,000 of it as Seven-thirties was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This sale commenced on the 1st of April last, and this was the second series of the Seven-thirty loan. Its sale has averaged between eight and nine millions a day. Only about $50,000,000 of it remains on this the 12th day of May.

When it is all sold there will be left at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of March 3, 1865, $200,000,000.

It is presumed that this amount will be issued in the shape of a third series of the 7-30 loan, payable three years from the 15th day of October next, and that it will have as rapid a sale as the preceding series.

The Government will thus be enabled to pay off all its dues to soldiers, contractors, and other debts, and to liquidate all the floating claims against the Treasury.

The public sentiment in large cities is that here has never been such a prompt discharge of a national debt at the close of a great war—never in the world such a spectacle of a whole people pressing forward to supply their Government with the means to pay off the vast body of war claims that succeed a war debt. All feel that the Secretary of the Treasury is entitled to the greatest praise for the successful management of his department, and the business-like energy and tact displayed in all his plans and purposes.

It is doubtless true that many deem the rate sold by the Government, under our improved circumstances, a high one, and that it is possible it could be reduced to a six per cent. currency loan, and it is supposed that Mr. McCulloch has had this matter pressed upon his careful consideration, but his best and most earnest advisers insist that no change shall be made, and that the paltry amount saved to the Government would be no equivalent for the risk of a failure or the risk of suppressing the present popular passion for the loan.

### PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, May 15, 1865.

Business was not active on Saturday. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last of the week. The money market being unsettled, dealers generally hold back, or at least purchase very sparingly. As relates to prices we have no change to notice. The rates that were current ten days since would answer for most articles. Our rivers are again at flood height. We have had the May rises early in the month. On the landing a fair amount of business was transacted. The shipments were liberal, a large portion being Pittsburgh manufactures. There were several arrivals. The Kenton, from Cincinnati, had about all the freight she wanted; she will wait her turn for a return trip. The Bayard, from Parkersburg, had a fair trip; she will return for that port to day at noon. The Emma Graham, from Zanesville, had a good trip, as usual; she will return on Tuesday at 4 p. m. The departures include the Minerva for the Parkersburg oil regions, with a good trip. The Golden Era left for Portsmouth on time. The Alex. Spear took her departure for Zanesville at 4 p. m.; this boat is doing a large business. The Highlander leaves at noon for Cincinnati, with a good trip. The Silver Cloud, No. 2, had all the freight she could manage. The next St. Louis packet is the fine steamer Armenia; she is announced for Tuesday. The Camella is the next packet for Cincinnati; she will leave on Tuesday. The Pilgrim left for Nashville, with all the freight she could stow. The Marcella for Carondello and Financier are at the landing, and more are hourly expected. The sales that came under our notice will be found recorded below. The market closed dull.

BUTTER—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The supply was fully up with the demand, but prices, however, were unchanged. We note sales of 16 packages of good to choice roll at 28@28c.

FLOUR—The sales were limited, because the receipts would not admit of large transactions; 5 loads were disposed of at $22@26.

FISH—The fish market was not active, and the sales made were principally in a retail way, to meet the wants of the home market. The receipts were light, and quite sufficient for present purposes. The fares from store by the dray load were $8 50@8 50@9 00 for extra family; $8 00@8 25 for family, and $7 50@7 75 for mixed.

FEATHERS—Prime feathers are quiet at 60@65c per pound.

FRUITS—The market was not active, and the sales made were principally in a retail way, to meet the wants of the home market. The receipts were light, and quite sufficient for present purposes. The fares from store by the dray load were $8 50@8 50@9 00 for extra family; $8 00@8 25 for family, and $7 50@7 75 for mixed.

We notice moderate shipments East.

FISH.—The demand is improving, and we note sales of 20 half bbls lake herrings at $6 75, and 100 half bbls at $10 50; other descriptions were unchanged.

LIME—Was more fancied. Sales of 50 bbls at $2 45.

LARD OIL—The market was quiet, with regular sales of No. 1 at $1 75, and No. 2 at $1 65 per gallon.

EGGS—Were in good demand. Sales of 19 packages at 22@23c per dozen.

DRIED BEEF—Sales of 750 lbs sugar cured at 19c.

POTATOES—The receipts are in excess of the demand. Prices are drooping. Sales of 200 bush at 75c@80c, and 75 bbls at 85 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—We note regular sales of peaches at $1@3c, and apples 7½@8c per lb.

HAY AND STRAW—The market is fairly supplied; holders were firm in their views. The receipts by the river are on the increase. Sugar cured hams sell at 18@19c; canvassed, 22@23c; best quality; shoulders, 17@17½c; ribbed sides 18c. Country meat sold at lower prices.

CHEESE—In moderate demand, with a fair demand for home purposes. Sales of new at 20c; old W. R., 21@22c.

LARD—The market was not active. Sales of 10 bbls at 19½c.

GROCERIES—There was no regular trade demand for this article. Holders have come to the conclusion that prices have depressed bottom and exhibit no anxiety to part with their stock. As prices were unchanged we omit quotations.

GRAIN—The market has ruled dull for some days past. The supply was in advance of the demand. We shall expect more freely by the river. Prices are unsettled and difficult to quote.

OATS—Dull. We note sales of 3 car loads on track at 58c; a low figure. Corn dull: it can be purchased at 80c. Barley dull and prices nominal.

SEEDS—Was more fancied. Sales of 100 bush Flax at $2. Clover was held at $18@19. Timothy $5 a bush.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, May 15, 1865.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD FROM JAN 1ST TO MAY 13TH, INCLUSIVE, ALSO FROM JANUARY 1ST:

| | A. River. | A. V. R.R. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, May 8th | 5418 | 160 | 5578 |
| Tuesday, May 9th | 3257 | 300 | 3557 |
| Wednesday, May 10th | 2270 | 277 | 2547 |
| Thursday, May 11th | 3381 | 163 | 3544 |
| Friday, May 12th | 960 | ..... | 960 |
| Saturday, May 13th | 634 | 141 | 774 |
| | 15,570 | 1039 | 16,600 |
| Since January 1st | 99,228 | 40,097 | 139,325 |

The above table exhibits the receipts of oil by river and rail from the date of the opening of navigation up to this time, with the exception of the amount that was carried off by the flood, several thousand barrels of which has been received. The table will be added to our list as soon as the amount can be ascertained. The receipts exhibit a large falling off as compared with previous years. Business on Saturday was inactive. Most of the operators in crude were engaged in taking care of oil on the wharf, and had no time to attend to outside operations, it was sufficient for them to know that the former prices had been sustained, and that their products could be held over without any fear of a declining market, hence we have but little to record in the way of transactions. The week's sales of crude were large, averaging daily thousands of barrels. Towards the close sales were made to parties who intend taking the same. Of course those lots will be held out of the market for the present. Whether these parties will make or lose on the operation time only will determine. The Allegheny river was at flood height. The flat boats on that stream were detained on that account. There were no arrivals, the only departure being the Urilda. She had a full trip of freight and a number of passengers. The boats in port were the Belle, the Petrolia No. 1, the Petrolia and Lecnir. The Belle will depart this day. The receipts by the river were 1,727 bbls, whilst the sales during the same period were only 550 bbls. Prices were steady but unchanged. The largest inquiry was for bulk oils.

REFINED OILS—Were not active. Holders manifest no disposition to force operations. They are now content to let the market be nominal. We continue to quote bonded at 48c for present delivery, 49@50c for June and early July delivery, and free at 67@68c.

CRUDE OIL—The sales made were barely worthy of recording, inasmuch as only small hands fell in other matters. Sales of 50 bbls at 24c; packages returned; 50 do, same terms; 300 bbls seller seventy. The above was the withheld. Sales 100 bbls at 25c, barrels included.

TAR was inquired for; we note sales of 70 bbls at $2 50@3 00 per bbl.

BENZOLE.—The market was inactive, we note sales at 45c for free.

### Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

| | |
|---|---|
| O. C. Brown | 150 |
| Clarke & Peck | 98 |
| D. M. Edgerton | 488 |
| Rich, Hardy & Co. | 227 |
| J. T. Stockdale | 332 |
| Fisher & Bros | 240 |
| J. Wilkins | 124 |
| Total | 1,787 |

### Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Wormiser, M & Co, 284 bbls refined for New York.

Brewer, Burk & Co, 120 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Dilworth & Ewing, 208 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 50 bbls refined for Baltimore.

### Philadelphia Wool Market.

May 13.

Wool—The market is exceedingly quiet, and the stocks in the hands of the dealers are extremely small. Some of the manufactories have changed their machinery from goods to cloths, and in the close there were rather more disposition to purchase. Accounts from the West state that the clippings will commence in some sections next week, but as far as we can ascertain few or no contracts have yet been made for the forthcoming clips, and the season will open without spirit. The sales comprise:

| | |
|---|---|
| 30,000 lbs tub at | 80@85c |
| 10,000 lbs fine Ohio | 72c |
| 80,000 lbs common to fine | 68@74c |
| 85,000 lbs medium fine | 72@75c |
| 20,000 lbs X and fine | 70@75c |
| 2,000 lbs common and ¼ blood | 74c |
| 52,000 lbs Ohio fleece | 65@70c |
| 45,000 lbs pulled | 65@70c |
| 6,000 lbs unwashed | 47@50c |
| 3,000 lbs black fleece | 55c |
| 20,000 lbs unwashed | 52c |
| 40,000 lbs California run | 40c |

### Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

May 13.

The market for boots and shoes continues active, and manufacturers are still increasing their forces. A fair trade has been done to country buyers, principally from the West. The city trade with the jobbers has still been good, and desirable goods of all styles are firm, with fair stocks.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 13.

Stocks were more active at the morning Board, but unsettled and irregular, Bears sold largely of Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne. Prices yielded somewhat under, by heavy blocks thrown upon the Board, but shares not attacked were generally a little higher. At second Board the market was heavy and prices tended downward. The principal portion of contest is on Erie. The Government list was quiet and steady. Coal and miscellaneous stocks generally firm. There is not much speculation in gold to-day. Prices prompt a greater fall than one long. Operations are very light. There is an active demand for money but no stringency. Sterling Exchange quiet. Shipments of specie are increasing. The steamer City of London took out $528,000 and the Bavaria $115,635. The total export for the week has been $649,885. Renewed activity and excitement in petroleum stocks and very heavy business generally at better prices. The following sales made: Buchanan Farm 125; Cherry Run 55; Consolidated 22.00; Excelsior 492; Germania 51; Oceanic, 255; Tack 210; United States 20 80; Rynd 295; Manhattan 55. Dry goods inactive; the sales were light to-day; there were only two of mattings and carpets, and another of ribbon and millinery goods. Offerings of carpets large and sales brisk; there were only a few lots in the catalogue of the sales of millinery goods; the attendance was good and bidding lively; the prices were quite satisfactory and goods duplicated. The *Post* has the following market review for the week: The wholesale market was much depressed during the week, owing to the decline in gold and eagerness of dealers to dispose of stocks. Flour—The rates for family brands have been sustained, owing to moderate arrivals; medium grades from 30 to 35c lower at the close, and market dull; superfine State closes at $8@8 15; extra State, $8 50@8 75; do. St. Louis fair to choice extra, $9 50@11 75. Transactions in Wheat limited, and sellers were compelled to submit to a decline of 1@2c to effect sales; Chicago spring closed at $1 39@1 40; red Western, $1 38@1 40, and amber $1 55@1 60. Oats depressed, and declined 1@1½c; market closed at 99@90c for State, 92@92½c for Western afloat, and 89@90c for Jersey. Corn declined 4@5c, with a still lower tendency, closing at $1 for Jersey and Pennsylvania yellow; $1 01@1 02 for Southern yellow and new mixed western, 96c—a decline. Pork heavy, especially in prime. New Mess sold freely, at a decline of $5@7. Market closed dull and unsettled, at $24 25@24 37 for new Mess. Beef quiet, selling at $12@13 for plain Mess, and $16@17 50 for Extra. Market closed dull and unsettled. Cotton market irregular and unsettled. Early in the week prices advanced under favorable advices and good inquiry from spinners. Subsequently a heavy decline took place, owing to the decline in gold, which was followed by the advance on Thursday. The market closed dull at 13 for middlings. For Molasses there is a moderate inquiry. Trade prices close nominal. In Petroleum there has been moderate inquiry for crude, closing at 24@25c a gallon. Refined on spot, also dull and prices nominal, closing quiet at 52@53c, and Refined, free, has declined 1 cent per gallon, and market closed dull and quiet at 73c, and offerings not of prime quality. Heavy decline in raw Sugar; creating a brisk demand from refiners, which has caused the present quotations, 10½@10¾c for fair refining, and 10¾@10¾c for good refining. Refined sugars have been dull, closing at 13@13½c for hard, and 14@14½c for soft. The market quiet, prices had a downward tendency, closing 2@3c for State, and 2@3c for Western.

### New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.

The gold market is weak and dull; the price shows a strong downward tendency, after the subsidence of the last few days transactions, and the prevailing idea is that the next step downward will be to 125.

### New York Money & Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.

Money very easy at 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet, 109¾@110; Gold dull and lower, opening at 134¾, declining to 125¾, and closing 126. Total Exports of specie to Liverpool today $720,365. Government stocks quiet.

EVENING BOARD.

Evening Stock Exchange—Gold 135¾. New York Central, 90¼; Erie 76½; Hudson 124¼; Reading 1.....; Michigan Southern 86¼; Michigan Central 119½; Northwestern preferred 58; Fort Wayne 94½; Ohio and Missouri Certificates 58; Cumberland 80¼; Quicksilver 45; Canton 54½; Maripposa 13; Market very dull but steady. Gold sold after the call at 130.

### New York Petroleum Market.

May 13.

Petroleum quiet. Crude, 37@37½c, refined in bond, 53@53½; refined free, 72@73c.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.

Cotton heavy and lower. Sic for middling. Flour 5 and 6@10 lower; $6 60@7 05 for extra No. 2; $7@7 40 for round hoop Ohio, and $7 45@8 05 for trade brands. Market closing heavy. Whisky dull. Wheat Red Winter 2 @3c lower; $1 48@1 50 for choice. Corn heavy and declining; $1 01@1 02 for new yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, and 98@99c for New Orleans. Oats dull and lower; 90@91c for Canada; 89@90c for State, 86@87c for Jersey, and 85@86c for Western. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet; 10¾@11¼c for Muscovado. Molasses steady. Wool dull. Pork heavy and lower; $23 75@24 50 for new mess closing at $24 25 cash; $22@22 50 for new prime, $20 50 for prime, and $18 50@19 for prime mess; $30 @ 31 00 bids new mess for June. Sales of 300 bbls at $24@28 00. Beef dull at 12@13c for plain mess, and 16@20c for extra mess. Cut Meats steady. Lard heavy and declining; Lard dull and heavy at 13@13½c. Butter quiet at 14@25c for Ohio, and 28@36 for State. Cheese quiet at 14@15c.

### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 13.

The higher grades of flour are in moderate local demand at $6 85@7 25 Superfine and common extra dull at 6@6 50. Red wheat dull at $1 40. Oats in demand at 70@72c. Corn dull at 78@79c in small lots. Whiskey dull, no sales. There was a good demand for Mess Pork in lots of 200 bbls at $24 50@24 75, but after the news from New York there were no buyers at this rate. Bulk meats dull at 12 and 14c. Lard, 17@c; no sales. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Gold, 127@128. Silver, 118@120.

### Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 13.

Flour in moderately fair demand. Wheat dull and nominal at $2 50@2 60 for No. 1 Michigan, $1 55@1 60. Corn dull and drooping; held at 75c; white, 78c; yellow, 80c. Oats firm, but quiet; held at 70@72c. Barley dull and nominal. Canal freights firmer. To New York—Wheat, 18½c; corn, 16½c; flour, 75c. Imports—Flour, 15,500 bbls; wheat, 19,972 bush; corn, 166,823 bush; oats, 35,000 bush. Canal exports—Wheat, 67,000 bush; corn, 40,200 bush; oats, 33,720 bush; barley, 19,450 bush.

### Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 13.

Flour steady and in good demand, $7@7 25 for No. 1 spring; $7 50@7 75 for red winter, $8 50@9 for white, and $9@9 25 for double extra. Wheat quiet, 2,000 bushels Milwaukie club at $1 40, and 1,000 bushels prime white Canada on private terms. Corn and other grains inactive.

### New York Grocery Market.

May 13.

Coffee—The better qualities of Brazil continues scarce and much wanted. The market is generally firm, and we quote that our gold rates half a cent per pound for all grades. The sales are 3,000 bags Rio, per Vineland, afloat, a very good cargo, at 16¾ cents; 1,200 do, part Old Guanchard, a resale, 16¾ cents, gold, in bond; 2,000 do, balances per Continental, and 2,400 do, per Newsboy, from store, on terms not transpired; 500 bags Old Java, in first hands, at 26c; 500 bags Maracaibo, 17@17½c; rubbed sides 18c. Country meat sold at lower prices.

Cuba—In moderate demand, with a fair demand for home purposes. Sales of new at 20c; old W. R., 21@22c.

Manila—The market was not active. Sales of 10 hhds at 19½c.

GROCERIES—There was no regular trade demand for this article. Holders have come to the conclusion that prices have depressed bottom and exhibit no anxiety to part with their stock. As prices were unchanged we omit quotations.

GRAIN—The market has ruled dull for some days past. The supply was in advance of the demand. We shall expect more freely by the river. Prices are unsettled and difficult to quote.

OATS—Dull. We note sales of 3 car loads on track at 58c; a low figure. Corn dull: it can be purchased at 80c. Barley dull and prices nominal.

SEEDS—Was more fancied. Sales of 100 bush Flax at $2. Clover was held at $18@19. Timothy $5 a bush.

### Cotton at St. Louis.

The market opened dull and lower, but reacted before the close, and the sales of the morning could not be duplicated late in the afternoon. Sales comprised 119 bales. Inferior to strictly middling, and 12, 14 and 1 middlings at 40c; 14 and 21 middlings at 38c; 3 middlings at 37½c; 2 low middling at 35c, and 2 ordinary at 30c. At the close holders held middlings above 40 cents, or other lots would have changed hands at that price, buyers being ready to pay it.

### Saint Louis Tobacco Market.

There is a continued firmness in the market, with sales of 28 hhds, including 2 stems at $2 80@6 green and damaged logs from $4 20 to $5 80; 2 factory do at $5 40@5 80; 4 planters' do from $7 25@9; 8 common shipping leaf from $9 25 to $14; 4 medium do from $15 25 to $17 75, and 2 medium manufacturing leaf at $30 50@32 25; also, 10 boxes from $2 30 to $80 25 per 100 lbs. Bids on 12 hhds were rejected.

## River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Telegraph | Bougher | Brownsville. |
| Franklin | Carmac | do |
| Fayette | Speers | do |
| Gallatin | Carlile | do |
| Kenton | Dunlap | Cincinnati. |
| Emma Graham | Stull | Zanesville. |
| Bayard | Moore | Parkersburg |
| Maggie Hays | Hendrickson | St. Louis. |
| R L Woodward | B P Woodward | Louisville. |
| Iron City | Noys | Parkersburg. |

DEPARTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Telegraph | Bougher | Brownsville. |
| Franklin | Carmac | do |
| Fayette | Speers | do |
| Gallatin | Carlile | do |
| Minerva | Gordon | Parkersburg. |
| Golden Era | Kerr | Portsmouth. |
| Alex. Spear | McVay | Zanesville. |
| Silver Cloud | Marsita | St. Louis. |
| Pilgrim | McCarthy | Nashville. |

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were fifteen feet water in the channel, and falling. The weather was pleasant.

The Parkersburgh Packet for this day is the steamer "Bayard," Captain Moore. She leaves at 11 A. M. This boat has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

The fine Steamer Highlander being unavoidably detained, will leave this day, positively, at noon, for Cincinnati and Louisville. She is in charge of Capt. Kerr, with Capt. George Neold in the office.

THE favorite packet Camella, Captain Jesse Deans' pet steamer, is being brushed up preparatory to loading for Cincinnati and Louisville, she follows the Highlander to that port. The Camella is just as good as new, having done the government considerable service.

Cincinnati—Saturday's *Commercial* says the river has risen 3½ feet during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is 47 feet in the channel hence to Louisville. The Falls are navigable for the largest class of steamers. The Tennessee is rising again. The Cumberland is rising, with 6 feet on Harpeth Shoals. There is 29 feet in the Mississippi from St. Louis to Cairo.

The Nevada, for Pittsburgh, departed with her trips. The Yorktown arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday. A portion of her cargo is for Louisville.

BOAT IN PORT.—The following steamers were at the wharf last evening: New York, Lady Franklin, Ontario, Robert Moore, Kate Robinson, Leonora No. 2, Nora, Miami, Delaware, Alice, Lawrence, Naugatuck, W. F. Curtis, Nevada, Majestic, Prima Donna, Emperor, Nightingale, Onward, Volunteer, America, Eleonora Carrol, Peytona, Darling, Wild Wagoner.

The Telegraph and Wild Wagoner ran together from Chilo, arriving the same distance apart as when they left that place. The former boat took 300 horses, 30 mules and 6 wagons for Cattlesburg, on account of Government account.

A WONDERFUL DOG.—Clerk Harbin, of the Lady Franklin, has a dog that is actually able to write his own name.

CINCINNATI & MEMPHIS PACKET COMPANY.—At a meeting yesterday, of the Directors of this Company, Messrs. Isaac Cooke and Co. were appointed President, Capt. George D. Hoopie, Superintendent, and Wm. Gano, Secretary.

The Arkansas Gazette says: The steamer Cleveland arrived at Napoleon on the 4th inst., with 450 bales of cotton, passed Cairo at noon yesterday.

OPPOSITION.—The Major Anderson was crowded with passengers up and down. Capt. St. Charles brought a large picnic party from Louisville. She will take the Castle and Campbell